THE Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,647—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1912 19th May.	ARABIA	8000	—	—
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
1st June.	PERSIA	8000	—	—
8th "	SALSETTE	6.00	CHINA	8,00
15th "	MOOLTAN	11000	—	—
22nd "	CALEDONIA	8000	MACEDONIA	10512
29th "	INDIA	8069	—	—
6th July.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10290
13th "	CALEDONIA	8000	—	—
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
27th "	ARABIA	8000	—	—
3rd Aug.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	11000
10th "	PERSIA	8000	—	—
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALOJA	12451
24th "	HIMALAYA	7000	—	—
31st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANGOLIA	10000

All the above Regular Mail Steamers are fitted with *WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.*

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER, on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON 1912.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay.
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	17th May 1912
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	2nd June "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	19th June "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	6th July "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	20th July "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	4th Aug. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	18th Aug. "
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	9th Sept. "
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	22nd Sept. "
*Circassia	6716	C.F. Osborne R.N.R	11th Oct. "
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	23rd Oct. "
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	8th Nov. "
*Elysia	6388	J. Coverley	21st Nov. "

* Fitted with Marconi wireless telegraphy.

FARES,

	Single.	Return
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Portsaid	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool.	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 635	957
Bombay to New York	" 908	1,340
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare from Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE)

BOMBAY to EAST and SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following steamers will SAIL :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail on or about
Praisident	3310	Bremer	26th May 1912.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents,

24, Meadow Street, 22nd April, 1912.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing.	Date.	Time.	Route via.
‡ Linga	...	...	2185	Mon. 20th May	11 a.m. via P. D. & G. M.
* Dwarka	...	...	1695	Thurs. 23rd May	9 a.m. C. M.
† Lhasa	...	...	2184	Friday 24th May	6 a. m. direct.

* Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.
* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).

S. S. Dwarka, 1695 tons, on Thursday, 23rd May. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomeran.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Malda," 1551 tons, on Wednesday, 29th May, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Chatbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Saturday 18th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS, AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "Orissa," 5436 tons, on 18th instant.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents,
Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
17th May, 1912.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY.
Caledonien	4130	Melber	6th June 1912.
Sydney	4115	X	4th July 1912.
Dumbea	5685	ellier	1st Aug. 1912.
Australien	6365	X	29th Aug. 1912.
Sydney	4118	Gary	26th Sept. 1912.

PASSAGE FARES "B" RATE.

	I class	II class	III class
To Marseilles (single)	Rs. 594	495	225
Do. (return)	Rs. 891	743	405
To London (single)	Rs. 660	528	270
Do. (return)	Rs. 990	792	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One sailing every four weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS,
Albert Building Hornby Road. Agent.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct

FOR BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID.)

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sardegna	6,000	Mattina	15th June 1912.
Sicilia	6,000	Magandini	15th July 1912.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND FANS.

	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through Tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, Rs. 743. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break journey at any port on route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Ischia	6,000	Belsito	22nd May 1912.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea and American Ports issued.

SALOON Fares to COLOMBO, Rs. 75; to PENANG, Rs. 140; to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 and to HONGKONG, Rs. 220.

Subject to alterations.

G. TIMOSCI,
Ag. Agent,
Elphinstone Circle.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP.....£400,000
RESERVE.....£ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.

BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.

LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,090
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala,
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
Tuticorin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE :	NEW YORK.
Capital Paid up	Gold $ 3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" " 3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits	" " 423,677,78

LONDON OFFICE: 36, Bishopsgate, E.C.—

BRANCHES :

Bombay,	Cebu,	San Francisco,
Calcutta,	Shanghai,	Mexico,
Singapore,	Hankow,	Panama,
Hongkong,	Peking,	Colon,
Canton,	Yokohama,	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe,	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China and Japan, buys Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit; and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43, Church Gate Street.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

IN

BLUTHNER PIANOS

The special requirements of residents in India have been carefully studied and the experience accumulated during the long series of years of their use in India has rendered possible the production of instruments which may be depended upon to withstand with perfect success the injurious effects of the extremes of tropical centres. The attainment of this result has not involved in the smallest degree the loss of any of the beauty and purity of tone and delicacy of touch which have made the Bluthner Pianofortes famous throughout the civilized world. The extraordinary capacity of these instruments for standing in tune under the most unfavourable conditions is a feature of very great importance and should strongly recommend Bluthner Pianos to residents in the Mofussil when the services of competent tuners are often difficult and sometimes impossible to obtain.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING	CAKES.
WEDDING	CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING	CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING	CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING	CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING	FLAGS.
WEDDING	FAVORS.
WEDDING	CRACKERS.
WEDDING	RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING	CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO.. (INDIA) LIMITED.

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF THE FAMOUS

"SHELL" MOTOR SPIRIT

BEST ON EARTH BEST IN AIR

SHELL" MEANS SATISFACTION	"SHELL" MEANS SPEED.

BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT SUPPLIERS.

TO H. M. KING GEORGE V.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

Reasons Why DUNLOP TYRES are Paramount.

Dunlop standard is always maintained.

The Dunlop Company never cheapened tyre quality for the sake of reducing price. The first cost is not the point: tyre service is the real test. Every experienced motorist knows it.

The standard of tyre service is higher every year, consequently the Dunlop mileage is cheaper every year as the Dunlop standard advances.

Dunlop reliability and economy are proved.

You always pay dear for "cheapness." But nothing is so costly as the cheapness of "cheap" tyres.

You can't be sure about imitations of Dunlops. You can always be sure of Dunlops:

BRITISH AND BEST.

DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., Ld.

BOMBAY DEPOT. 3, Wallace St.
MADRAS DEPOT. 188c, Mount Road.

THE ITALIAN STORES

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

GENERAL MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

IMPORTERS OF GRUYERE PARMESAU AND GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

Pure ITALIAN OLIVE OIL (genuine) guaranteed, ITALIAN MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES in large stock and fresh, arriving monthly. ITALIAN WALNUTS, and ALMONDS, in soft shell, and also Hozelnuts; the nuts suitable for table use.

HORS DEOVRE (First course luxury) in various brands from The High Class Houses.

SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SOFAS and EASY CHAIRS visit at the Stores will convince of its well shaped, designed and comfortableness.

GRIGNOLINO WINE (CLARET) a genuine product of Grape Wine in great demand. Rs. 12 per dozen bottles.

LIQUEURS, and WINES from High Class Houses of Italy and France.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anamia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE VALUE OF A MAN'S LIFE.

cannot be expressed in money. Yet a trifling neglect of health may mean death. At the first sign of Fever, Ague, or Influenza, take

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE & PILLS,
Price Re. 1 each,

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

for pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc, etc. Re. 1-8-ans.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs.
Ans. 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT,

cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch in a day.
Ans. 4, each.

Of all the dealers or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, Dadar, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

S. S. "LOCKSLEY HALL."
ARRIVED on 16th May, 1912.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the Docks. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,) Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 16th May, 1912.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WANTED, a HEAD ASSISTANT, for the Electrical Department of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute. Selected candidate would be required to devote his whole time to the work mainly practical of the department. This work consists of wiring, machine and instrument construction and repairs, tests of apparatus, laboratory experiments of various kinds. The salary of the post is Rs. 200-25-200. Applications giving particulars of practical experience and of technical training should be forwarded to the Undersigned, not later than 31st May, 1912.

D. E. WACHA,
Honorary Secretary.

15th May, 1912.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND of this Company will be paid for the last year ending 31st December, 1911, at Rs. 10 per Share at the Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Dock, Frere Road, Bombay, on and after the 17th day of May, 1912, to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 24th day of April, 1912, on production of Share-certificates.

D. LONGWORTH,
Secretary and Manager.
Alcock, Ashdown and Co., Ld.

Bombay, 1st May, 1912.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIYELLA FLANNEL
THE BEST WEAR
for India.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

NEW TEAS, NEW TEAS,
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert!
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
APPLY EARLY TO
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY,
WHOLESALE AGENTS
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO. Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO Hormusjee Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 P.M.
TO-NIGHT'S BIG ATTRACTION.
"IT WAS WRITTEN."

"MAIDANIA."

LAST NIGHTS, LAST NIGHTS,
COME TO THE
BAL MASQUE
on
SATURDAY, 18TH MAY,
at 9-30.
Prizes of Rs. 25 each for the best Lady's and Gentleman's
FANCY COSTUME
Masques at
Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
The Coolest, Brightest and Most Popular Place in Bombay.
"MAIDANIA."

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate, Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 25, Marine Lines Bombay.

GOSSAGE'S SOAPS
EMPRESS PALE
and
HOUSEWIFE'S FRIEND
Fine Household Soaps.
Can be obtained everywhere
GOSSAGE'S SOAPS.

THE REARING OF CHILDREN.
A Lecture delivered
BY
LT.-COL. COLLIE, I.M.S.
PRICE ANNAS TWO; POSTAGE 1 ANNA.
To be had from the "Bombay Gazette."

BRASSO
Liquid Metal Polish.
The Best Polish in the Market
for brass work and all kinds
of Metals.
Obtainable from
all shops.
If you have a
MOTOR CAR
keep it bright with
BRASSO
Manufactured only by
RECKITT & SONS,
Hull, England.

WORLD'S GREATEST PLEASURE is to enjoy the advantages of perfect health. Many young men often betake themselves to various vices, that break down the health and very soon render them fit for nothing but the sick-bed. Isn't it a sad thing!
ATANK NIGRAH PILL
is the only safe and reliable remedy for all diseases resulting from youthful indulgence. It tones up the entire nervous system.
It imparts wonderful strength and vigour by increasing and purifying the blood and preventing waste.
It is invaluable in weak digestion and constipation. In short it supplies everything that a man should have.
PRICE—Re. 1 for a box of 32 Pills.
WRITE TO-DAY:—VAIDYA SHASTRI,
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Jamnagar Kathiawar.
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

Half-Owner and Manager: Maurice E. Bandmann.

MAURICE E. BANDMANN ANNOUNCES THE
GRAND FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
OF THE FAMOUS LONDON ACTOR-MANAGER
MATHESON LANG
AND
Miss HUTIN BRITTON
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EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS
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AND "BOLD HARRY PREFERS LOVE TO WEALTH"
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HYSTERIC LAUGHTER!
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known for nearly a century as the most soothing, healing, refreshing and emollient milk for the skin ever produced: it prevents and removes Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Redness, and Roughness of the Skin, soothes and heals irritation, cutaneous eruptions more effectually than any other preparation, and imparts a **matchless beauty** to the **complexion** unobtainable by any other means. Warranted harmless. Bottles 2s. 3d., 4s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Sold by stores, chemists, and Rowlands, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

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103, Clive Street, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
CALLED UP £400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £600,000
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W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.
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PAID-UP CAPITAL ... ,, 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS... ... ,, 17,500,000
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BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
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Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL ... £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £1,200,000
HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.
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Madras	Malacca	Hongkong
Rangoon	Kwala Lumpor F. M. S.	Canton
Colombo	Klang (F. M. States.)	Foochow
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
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MESSRS COLTHURST & HARDING,
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in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections
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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

The property of a deceased Parsee gentleman consisting of glass and crockeryware, sofas and chairs, carved furniture, reclining easychairs, almyrahs, writing tables, office chair, brass and iron bedsteads, ice box, etc, etc.

At 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred landau by Press, in good order.
1 second hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 second hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.
1 dark bay waler horse, 15 hands quiet, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 new cabriolette fitted with hood, selby's asetas and coupe bicycle wheels, rubber tyres with a strong waler horse goes well in saddle and harness and a set of harness.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Amir Mansion" Apollo Bunder, opposite the Taj Mahal Hotel, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, household-furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plated-ware, large dining table and chairs, side board and dumb waiters, drawing-room, suite of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets and ornaments, rich carpets, blackwood carved furniture, bentwood, sofas and chairs, one sweet tone piano, oil painting and engravings, table, hanging and hall lamps, wall and table clocks, single and double bedsteads, single and double mirror door almyrahs, dressing, chest-of-drawers, clothes and gown presses, china matting, utensils, garden pots, etc., etc., the property of Harold, Martin, Esq., Vice-Consul de France and others.

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BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th May, 1912.

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PHAETON BRAND.
GUARANTEED BEST
English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
BOMBAY.

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VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINISTER.
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL single bed-rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed-room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive, terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions, Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).
J. R. CLEAVE,
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A SAFE REMEDY
FOR ALL
SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.
If you suffer from any disease due to the impure taste of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, on should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 4 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.
It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities from whatever cause arising for

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.
It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.
NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.
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ASK FOR!!!
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

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Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,750,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	IPOH	RANGOON
BANGKOK	JOHORE	SAIGON
BATAVIA	KOBE	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY	KUALA LUMPUR	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	LONDON	Do HONGKEW
CANTON	LYONS	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MALACCA,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	MANILA	TAIPEH
HAMBURG	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
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HARBIN	PEKING	YOKOHAMA
HONGKONG	PENANG	ZLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum secured amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. H. WILSON,
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Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS.....£ 365,000
HEAD OFFICE:
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), RANGOON, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA BAHRU (Kelantan) PENANG, KONGKONG, SHANGHAI.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due.
A. SCOTT SMITH,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Manager.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."
BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Baroda, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad (Sind) Junagadh, Karachi, Mandvi (Bombay), Rajkot Surat and Surat.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be showed.
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Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shortest periods to be ascertained on application.
LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.
This Bank accepts Bills for collection on every part of India as well as Foreign Bills too.
JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS
BEST FLAX CANVAS
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See Special Short Advertisements Column.
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PETROL. **MOTOR OILS** A & B. **Motor Grease.**

BURMAH OIL Co., Ld.

Agents: SHAW WALLACE & CO.,

CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 15.] [BOMBAY, MAY 16.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
1-2 per cent. Consols ...	78 3-16		1-8
do. Rentes ...	92 1-2		unchgd
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ...	94	1-4	
1-2 do. Gov. Securities...	64 2-8		unchgd
Bar Silver in London Spot ...	28	1-16	
do. 2 months' hence...	28 3-16	1-16	
Bar Silver in New York ...	60 3-4	1-8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25 22 1-2	1-2	
do. do. at Berlin...	20 47	1-2	
do. do. New York...	4 86 3-4	1-8	
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	3		since
do. Short London Bills	9th May		
3 months' sight ...	2 7-8		unchgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	3		unchgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 1-8		unchgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills...	3 3-8		unchgd
Interest day-to-day Loans ...	2	1-8	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 1-4	1-8	

Bar Gold per oz. ... 77-8 unchgd

Exchange on India 30 days' sight (Bank buying rate) 1 3 7-8—1-32.

Closing Tone of Silver—Indian buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £125,000.

PORT SAID, May 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Marmora" has shipped gold £50,470 for India.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 60,00,000.

Rs. 12,60,000 were allotted to Calcutta
" 11,90,000 " to Bombay
" 2,60,000 " to Madras
" 27,10,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4d. (Min. Rate) received 4 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·01.

Telegraphic Transfers:—

Rs. 14,40,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 11,60,000 " to Bombay.
" 6,90,000 " to Madras.
" 32,90,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 4 1-32d. (Min. Rate) received 5 per cent. above that rate in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 16·05.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 60,70,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS.—

Bills on Calcutta — Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 4 1-16d

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot ... Firm. Fair demand
Futures ... Easy
Manchester ... Steady with a little doing
Total sales ... 8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export... 500 "
Imports ... 4,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·55+10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9 9-16 unchgd

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June	June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·29 +03	6·30 +04	6·31 +04	6·29 +03	6·27 +04
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	
6·25 +05	6·23 +04	6·23 +04	6·22 +04	

New York official noon Call July 11·43; Oct. 11·56. New Orleans 10 a.m. July 11·37; Oct. 11·65.

NEW YORK— Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 5,000
" Receipts at " last year ... 8,309
" Exports to Great Britain ... 3,000
" Exports to Continent ... 1u,000
" Spot Cotton ...11·30—05

Futures—Month of July 11·37—13 } Declined owing to longs unloading and to favourable weather report.

Futures—Month of Oct 11·55—14

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot Cotton ...11 7-8 unchgd
Futures—Month of July ... 11·93—09
Do. do. Oct ... 11·35—38
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Quiet

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... ... Nominal
Do. Months—
Do. Name of Ports—
Wheat White Karachi ... 38 1-8+1-8
Do. Months— ... May-June
Do. Name of Ports—London—Done.
Wheat Red Karachi ... ... 38 unchgd
Do Months—May-June—London—Sellers
Tone—Steady.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe 61lbs. ... ... 33 1-4—1-4
Do. Month—May—Sellers—Dall
Barletta Russo 61lbs ... ... No Sellers

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... 39 3-4—1-4
Do Month ... April—Sellers

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Cawnpore per 416 lbs 85 p.c ex-ship. ...54 unchgd
Do. Months— ... June-July
Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk—Nearest—Value
Yellow Gujarat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. ex-ship ... Nominal
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports,— .....
Brown Cawnpore ... 50+1-4
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone—Firm.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416 lbs ex-ship ... 68 3-4—1-4
Do. Months—May-June.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone—Quiet.
Linseed Calcutta... ... 65 6—6d
Do. Months—May-June
Do Name of Port—London—Quiet.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Linseed Argentine—La Plata ...60 3-8—1-8
Do. Months—May-June
Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg—Done and Sellers

BOMBAY COTTONSEED.—
£7-6-0—0-0-6—June-July—Hull—Nearest—Value—Firmer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). ... ... 14 1-4—1-8

RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... ... 4 7 3-4 unchgd
May-June—Value—Steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 83 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d 7 1-8 unchgd
Standard Copper G M B ... £ 71 1-8—7-16

FREIGHT—
Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canals... 9-3

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 37-3
" " Mutton Tallow ... 37-0
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Dull.

ARRIVALS—
"Raithmoor."

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) ... 15 5 1-4—2 1-4d
Do. Months of Shipment...July-Aug.—Sellers
Tone—Dull—Neglected.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... ...Nothing doing whatever
Do Months of Shipments ... ...
German Beet-root 88 p.c. ... 12 5—2d.
Months of Shipments ... August—Sellers.
Tone—Very slow demand—Closing rather steadier
E A R & Similar Crystal C & F India ... ... 17 10 1-2—1 1-2d
Months of Shipments ... ...May-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Dull—Little demand
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ...15 9 unchgd
Month of Shipments ... May—Value
Tone—Quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.
Saw Java Nos. 16×18 C and F Calcutta 13 4 1-2—June—Value.
Do. 12 1 1-2—Aug.—Value
Do. 14 3—May.—Value
Saw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 13 6—June.—Value
Do. 12 3—Aug—Value
Do. 14 4 1-2—May.—Value
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta 14 1 1-2—June.—Value.
Do. 13 1 1-2—Aug—Value.
Do. 15 6—May.—Value.
Fine White Java C and F Bombay and Karachi 14 3—June—Value.
Do. 13 3—Aug—Value
Do. 5 7 1-2—May.—Value
General Tone—Offered at less money but without business.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [16TH MAY, 1912.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
3 Parcels Silver	Rs. 100	London	Hongkong Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 14th May, 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G I P Railway ...	36	43,076
B B and C I Railway ...	25	29,899

FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE:—
The market opened steady at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on Demand and 1s. 4 7-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There has been little enquiry for Bank remittance, and private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-16d. July
Do. do Francs	...170 3-4
Do. do Marks	...138 3-4
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...147 1-2
Shanghai "	...203 1-4
Japan "	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—
The market opened quiet at 96 15-16 for Cash and 96 7-8 for the Settlement and has remained quiet during the day with little business doing. Closing prices are as under.

We quote:—

Cash ...	Rs. 96 14	0
Settlement ...	" 96 13	0

BULLION:—
Yesterday Bar Silver in London closed 1-16 higher both for ready and forward at 28 and 28 3-16 respectively. New York was 1-8 up at 60·3-4. The market opened steady at 71 1-4 for ready bars and has improved about 1-4 during the day both for ready and forward closing as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	Rs. 23 15	6
Australian " ...	" 23 15	6
Sovereigns " ...	" 15 0	0
Silver Ready ex duty	" 71 8	0
" 1st Settlement	" 71 11	0
" 2nd Settlement	" 72 0	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—
The Home market closed easier with a small decline advised all round. Weather reports are conflicting. The local market also opened easier with good Broach quoted Rs. 307. There has been little business doing and the market closes quiet but steady as under.

For ready cotton the enquiry continues very moderate.

QUOTATIONS:—

Fine M. G. Broach ...	... Rs. 279	May.
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat	" 284	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur ...	... " 282	"
Fine M. G. Dhamangaon ...	" 278	"
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola...	" 274	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	" 264	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	" 258	"
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	... " 263	"
Good H. G. Westerns ...	" 266	"
Good M. G. Westerns ...	" 277	"
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	" 238-9	"

NEW CROP.

Good M. G. Broach ...	... " 307 1-2	Mar. 1913
F. G. H. G. Bengals	... " 251 1-2	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Khamgaon-Akola	" 284	" "

LIVERPOOL OPENER:—

Opening Tone	...	... Dull.
Estimated Sales	...	... 7,000
Total Imports	...	... 1,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

May-June.	June-July.	July.-Aug.
6·28 —01	6·29 —01	6·30 —01
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·28 —01	6·26 —01	6·24 —01
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·22 —01	6·22 unchgd	6·22 unchgd

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED:—
The market opened quiet, but closes steadier as under.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 11 8	6 B.T.
May ...	" 12 2	9 B.T.
September ...	" 12 9	0 B.T.

RAPESEED:—
The market is firm.

We Quote:—

Brown Delhi May ...	Rs. 8 11	6 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore May ...	" 9 8	0 "

JINGELLYSEED:—
Tone—Firm.

We quote:—

Bold White 85 p.c. ...	Rs. 60	0 0
Mughi ...	" 57	8 0
Yellow Hingunghat ...	" 61	0 0

POPPYSEED:—
Tone—Easier. We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 12	1 0 B. T.
May	" 12	11 6 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready ... Rs. 36 8 0

COTTONSEED:—
Tone—Steady. We quote:—
Ready. ... ... Rs. 28 0 0

GROUNDNUTS:—
Tone—Firm. We quote:—

Bold...	Rs. 49	0 0
Small	" 47	0 0

WHEAT:—
The market is steady.
We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs. 5 7	0 R. T.
" Delhi May. ...	" 5 7	0 "

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of bombay	...	...	1,800
Bank of India	...	...	64 1-2
Eastern Bank	...	...	80 1-2
Indian Specie	...	...	59

MILLS.

David ...	...	...	442 1-2
Fazulbhai Mills	...	...	435
Finlay Mills	...	...	332 1-2
Kohinoor ...	...	...	780
Manockji Petit ...	...	...	2,655
New Great Eastern	...	...	232 1-2
Standard ...	...	...	1,350

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...			155
Bombay E. S. & F. C. Preference			180
Bombay E. N. Co. Ordy ...		...	250
Colaba Land and Mill ...		...	1,435
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate		...	16 1-4
Tata Hydro E P S Co., Pref.		...	492 1-2

RAILWAY.

Tapti Valley ...	...	...	522 1-2

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday:—

Cotton ...	...	6,222 bales.
Wheat ...	...	45,878 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	27,189 "
Rapeseed ...	...	10,170 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	1,420 "
Poppyseed ...	...	2,390 "
Groundnuts,.	...	3,241 "
Castorseed ...	...	10,468 "
Rice ...	...	2,701 "
Myrabolan s.	...	2,907 "
Cottonseed ...	...	9,918 "
Mowrasseed ...	...	Nil
Gram ...	...	3,235 "
Jowar ...	...	9,672 "
Maize ...	...	20 "

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 27th April 19.2 were Rs. 3,850 making the total earnings for the period 1st January 1912 to 27th April 1912 Rs. 57,740.

CRAWFORD MARKET.

Daily List of Current Prices.

MUTTON 1st SORT.
Saddle As. 4 per lb.
Leg As. 3½ per lb.
Shoulder As. 3½ per lb.
Liver As. 3 each.
Kidney As. 10 per doz.
Tongue (large) As. 12 per doz.
MUTTON 2nd SORT.
Saddle As. 3 per lb.
Leg As. 3 per lb.
Shoulder As. 3 per lb.
Liver As. 2½ each.
Kidney As. 8 per doz.
Tongue (small) As. 9 per doz.
VEAL.
Hind Quarter As. 4 per lb.
Fore Quarter As. 3 per lb.
BEEF.
Beefsteak (underpart) from As. 3 to As. 4 per lb.
Soup Meat As. 1½ per lb.
Brisket from As. 2 to As. 2½ per lb.
Round As. 3 per lb.
Hump from As. 10 to Re. 1 each.
Sirloin from As. 2½ to As. 3 1-2 per lb.
Tongue from As. 3 to As. 4 each.
Oxtail from As. 1 1-2 to As. 4 each.
Liver As. 1½ per lb.
Kidney from As. 1 to As. 1 1-2 each.
FISH.
Pomfret nil.
Pomfret (black) nil.
Gholl from Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 each.
Surmaye (large) nil.
Surmaye (small) from Re. 1½ to Rs. 3 each.
Salmon (large) Rs. 4 each.
Salmon (small) from Rs. 1 1-4 to As. 2 per dozen
Prawns (small) from As. 1 to As. 4 per doz.
Oysters nil.
Mullet (large) from As. 8 to As. 12 each.
Mullet (small) from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Lobsters nil.
Crabs from As. 1 to As. 1 1-4 each.
POULTRY AND GAME.
Fowls (large) from As. 12 to As. 14 each.
Chickens from As. 4 to As. 6 each.
Duck (large) Rs. 1½ each.
Duck (small) from As. 14 to Re. 1 each.
Turkey (Cock) from Rs. 6 to Rs. 7 each.
Turkey (Hen) from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.
Pigeons from As. 8 to As. 10 per pair.
Rabbits from As. 12 to Re. 1 each.
FRUITS.
Oranges from As. 12 to Rs. 3 per doz.
Plantains (Red) from As. 5 to As. 8 per doz.
Plantains (Yellow) from As. 4 to As. 5 per doz.
Plantains (Table) from As. 2 to As. 2 1-2 per doz.
Plantains (Green) from As. 1 1-2 to As. 2 1-2 per doz
Australian Apples from As. 12 to Rs. 2 per doz.
Australian Grapes nil.
Grapes of Nasik nil.
Grapes Malta nil.
Mangoes (Common) from As. 12 to Rs. 2 1-2 per doz.
do. (Salem) from Rs. 1 to Rs. 2½ per doz.
do. (Affose) from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 per doz.
do. (Payree) from Rs. 1 to Rs. 3 per doz.

HAVE YOU THELMA? This is the question we hear many times a day from admirers of good perfume. THELMA has more admirers than the most popular young lady. At MADON, SONS & Co. The Original MADON'S, Crawford Market, Bombay.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and Sas. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

PENTON—ASHLEY—April 13, at St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, Hongkong, China, Captain B. C. Penton, 25th Punjabis, eldest son of Major-General H. E. Penton, I. A., and Mrs. Penton, to Grace Caroline, youngest daughter of Atherton Ashley, Esq., and Mrs. Ashley of Long Ditton, Surrey.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

English mail steamer "Persia," due at 6 a.m.

Mr. Matheson Laug and Miss Hutin Britton at the Royal Opera House—"Othello" 9-30 p. m.

Maidania, 6-30 p.m. to 12 midnight.

Karlekar's Circus, at "Maidania," 9-30 p. m.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre. Three shows nightly, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim: "In a business nothing should be left undone to produce the finest results."—J. D. Rockefeller.

ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Arabia" leaves Bombay harbour at 2-39 p.m. to-morrow.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	... 12 35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (Via Jubbulpur)	... 13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (Via Nagpur)	... 7-15	18-0
Madras Mail	... 6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	... 11-15	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter class)..	6-45	7-30
Poona Express	... 19-35	8-0
Manmad Express ...	... 12-15	14-30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express ...	... 8-55	21-3
Guzerat Mail	... 8-25	21-50
Third Class Express ...	... 6-45	19-52

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel H. R. Vaughan and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music, commencing at 6 p.m., this evening:—

March..... Fall in and follow me.....Bidgood
Valse .....Mon Amie.....Moore
Selection. ...Carmen .....Bizet
Idyl.....Softly unwind.....Lincke
Song .....The Rosary .....Nevin
Valse .....The Eternal Vales .....Fall
Serenade.....Sizilietta .....Von Blon
Selection.....The Balkan Princess .....Rubens

STRING BAND AT THE PRINCESS GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel T. W. Bonner V. D. and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day.

THE CENTURY S. AND W. CO.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Century Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held yesterday morning in Bella Vista, Cumballa Hill, Mr. C. N. Wadia presiding. The resolutions amending certain articles of association, which were carried at the last meeting, were confirmed.

LOST PROPERTY.—The police have the following property awaiting claimants:—Bag of flour, package of chintz cloth, watch chain pendant silver, brass petrol tank, cycle, account book, cheque, gold ring, child's silk hat, umbrellas, dogs, walking sticks, clothing, copper and brass utensils, bunch of keys, boxes of slate pencils, cheque book, leather purses and a victoria cushion.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

Lang-Holloway Company in "Hamlet."

THE production of "Hamlet" last night by the Matheson Lang-Holloway Company attracted a very large audience, and those who were present had the satisfaction of witnessing an exceedingly fine performance, not only as regards the title-role, but the whole production.

Mr. Matheson Lang's reading of the part is essentially his own, and he departs in many important particulars from the traditional regardings of the part. Originality is a feature of his performance, but no one can gainsay the fact that, in departing from some of the orthodox methods of famous exponents of the character, Mr. Matheson Lang is able to give good reasons for what he does, and there can equally be no dispute as to the effectiveness of his delineation of Shakespeare's great psychological study. Mr. Lang's "Hamlet" is essentially a virile performance. He carries the audience with him, and he dominates the stage, but withal it is the finished performance of a fine actor, a student of the part, and an artiste who has the natural gifts requisite to the delivery of the glorious verse, and to the histrionic portrayal of the vast range of emotional expression that goes to make up the most complex character in Shakespearean tragedy. It is unnecessary to enter into any detail of the main features of Mr. Lang's reading, and it will suffice to say that he achieved a veritable triumph last night by a performance that once seen will always be remembered. It is a distinctive performance. It is impressive and full of power, and in its entirety last night the production was certainly one of the most successful we have ever had in Bombay.

Mr. Matheson Lang is very well supported by his company, and the dressing and mounting of the play and its stage management have never been equalled in any local production. The scenery and stage effects are cleverly arranged, and the various details are carried out to an artistic finish. Miss Hutin Britton gave a fine rendering of the character of Ophelia. It is a subdued reading but a convincing one. Her mad scenes are singularly pathetic, and her perplexity in the earlier scenes over Hamlet's strange and unaccountable conduct is played with rare artistic skill. The Claudius of Mr. Montagu Love is an excellent performance, and the Polonius of Mr. Charles Vane is a very able study of the meddlesome sententious old Lord Chamberlain. The Horatio of Mr. Douglas Vigors is conceived in the right vein throughout the whole of the tragedy. Miss Marion Lind's personation of the guilty-stricken Queen is finely played. Mr. Percival Stevens gives a really first-rate performance of the part of the First Gravedigger, and as the Ghost he was also fully capable.

To-night the Company will say farewell to Bombay—we should like to think the parting is not to be so complete. "Othello" will be staged and we understand a great rush has been made for the booking office.

"MAIDANIA."

With the closing of "Maidania," a special effort is being made to attract "full houses" during its last days. On Saturday night a bal masque is announced, prizes of Rs. 25 each being offered for the best lady's and gentleman's fancy costumes. The Skating Rink is the coolest place in Bombay for a dance, and it is hoped that a large number of dancers will be present. Masques can be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co. or can be purchased at "Maidania."

On Sunday a special benefit day has been arranged for the Karla Sanitarium, and it is expected that the attendance will be a record one.

The half-year profits of jute mills are:—Albion Rs. 275000; National Rs. 790,000; Reliance Rs. 44,000.

FOOTBALL IN BOMBAY.

First Report of Western India Association.

The first annual report of the Western India Football association which was formed for the government of association football in Bombay last season has been prepared and reads as follows:—

The Western India Football Association was formed on account of a memorandum of the Rovers Football Club and the Harwood League, as they considered that the interests of sport could be better provided for, if an association were formed to control all association football in Bombay. As a result of this memorandum an inaugurstory meeting was held on the 12th of July, 1911, at which all the association football clubs were represented. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, President of both the Rovers' Football Club and the Harwood League, presided. The following Officers and Council were appointed:—President: the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell, Vice-Presidents: Sir Henry H. Procter, Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan, Mr. P. E. Cadell, I. C. S., and Mr. C. M. Ross. Honorary Treasurer: Mr. H. G. Wheeler, Joint Honorary Secretaries: Mr. F. Hogan, and Mr. T. D. Parry.

The first meeting of the Council was held on the 21st August 1911, when the rules of the Association were discussed, altered and approved, and sub-committees elected for rules revision, referees, Harwood League and Rovers Tournament.

The Harwood League began this season with a match between the two Bombay regimental teams on the 10th of June. Eight teams entered the League and some excellent games were played. The outstanding feature of the League was the consistently good play of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, who went through the League without either drawing or losing a single game, scoring 78 goals and having only four goals against them. The Harwood League Cup and gold medals went to the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, and the silver medals to the R. G. A. as runners-up.

Six teams entered for the Juniors Tournament St. Mary's "A" team carrying off the cup and gold medals, and the Junior Y. M. C. A. winning the Chase. Brown Shield and silver medals as runners up.

St. Mary's "A" team also ran in the running competition for the Junior Tournament and were presented with three miniature cups kindly given by Mr. McAlpin.

Ten teams entered for the Rovers Tournament and the cup and gold medals were carried off by the local regimental team, the Royal Warwickshires, whilst the Loyal North Lancashires won the John Haig Shield and silver medals as runners up. The running cup and medals were won by the team of the Durham Light Infantry.

At the conclusion of the Rovers Tournament, a triangular contest in aid of the funds of the Union Jack Club was organised, under the direct patronage of Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Slade and Major-General Swaan. The naval and military teams met on the first night, the military winning and on the second night the military by beating the civilians carried off the trophy which will be played for annually and was presented by an anonymous donor. The team were also given silver medals. The gross takings were over Rs. 1,500, but the cost of advertising stands etc. reduced this amount considerably and your Finance Committee, after considering the returns of the League and Tournament, decided to present the Union Jack Club with the round sum of £100. Major-General Swann acknowledged the receipt of this amount, and thanked the Association for their action.

A trophy of the value of Rs. 400 has been offered by Mr. Buckley, a well known sportsman of Bombay, to the Association to be devoted to any sport the Association may select. As every form of Association Football is fully provided with trophies your Secretaries considered the question of introducing a Hockey League, and with this in view entered into correspondence with the Bombay Gymkhana, who at present control hockey in Bombay, and ascertained that they were not desirous of running a League themselves, but would willingly co-operate with and assist the Western India Football Association should they form a League.

The trust deeds are now complete, and are only awaiting the return of some of the trustees for complete signature.

The accounts which are being laid before you show a profit on the League of Rs. 864—5—1, and on the Rovers Tournament of Rs. 733—10—9, but there was a loss on the Junior Tournament of Rs. 79, and an expenditure of Rs. 306, on the Union Jack Club charity match. During the 1910 season the profit on the League was Rs. 560, but there was a loss on the Rovers Tournament.

In conclusion we would call attention to the fact that during the Season 1911, the Association has, out of revenue, purchased and presented eighty medals of which thirty-six were of gold.

FOOT-BALL IN CALCUTTA.

Opening Day of the Senior League.

THE football season in Calcutta, says the "statesman," really opened on Saturday evening for, although the junior teams have been engaged in League competitions, and there have been a number of friendlies played, the games in the First Division are the only really interesting matches.

Unfortunately the grounds were in very hard condition and every time the ball touched the ground it bounced to a great height, and otherwise the evening being a very sultry one, the play all round was lacking in attractive features.

The match of the evening was the meeting between the Black Watch and the 1st Middlesex and it was a pity that the Calcutta field could not be procured for this contest. The match took place on the Customs ground, which was much too hard and one could not expect a great exhibition on so hard a turf. But, taking everything into consideration, this game was a fairly interesting one, the result being as was anticipated, a win for the Black Watch, who won by two goals to nil.

The Dalhousie and Customs match on the ground of the former also attracted some attention, both teams' supporters being well represented, and an evenly contested game resulted in a draw of one all.

The Rangers beat the Garrison Artillery—a result that was unexpected although the Civilian team are entitled to their victory; while Calcutta only beat the Y. M. C. A. by a goal to nil after a very moderate display.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Bandra Eucharistic Congress.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun, will shortly hold, and preside over, an Eucharistic Congress at St. Andrew's, Bandra. At this Congress papers will be read and discussed concerning the spiritual interests of the diocese and on matters of vital importance to the clergy and the laity. So far so good.

The only point that calls for observation is the use of the language at the Congress. The language selected is Portuguese, which is current only in a very small and insignificant portion of the diocese, Damaun and Diu, which are Portuguese possessions. The vast majority of His Grace's parishioners are British subjects and the Brighton of Bombay where the Congress will hold its sittings, is an English possession, and the prevailing language is English. The Portuguese language will, therefore, be of no use whatsoever to the laity. A few of the clergy also are ignorant of the Portuguese language.

In the circumstances, I should be much obliged, were you to allow me to suggest the great desirability there is for substituting English for Portuguese. In England and other civilized countries, laymen are invited to take part in discussions and I remember to have read in an English journal that when a like Congress was held in England the Duke of Norfolk, Mr. Hilaire Belloc and other distinguished laymen took part in the proceedings and discussed matters with the clergy, prelates and the laity. If the laymen wish to take part in the Bandra Congress, they cannot do so, because of their ignorance of the Portuguese language.

A CATHOLIC.

MR. Balfour has accepted the appointment to the Gifford Lectureship which was recently offered to him by the Senate of the University of Glasgow. Mr. Balfour's first course of lectures will be given in the Session of 1913-14.

NEW BOOKS.

"MY MEMOIRS" by Madame Steinheil, (published by Eveleigh Nash)—whose name will recall a sensational tragedy which took place in Paris four years ago, for eighteen months completely baffled the French police and judges, and still remains a mystery. M. Steinheil, a French artist, and his mother-in-law were murdered in their bedrooms; Madame Steinheil was found bound hand and foot in her bed in an adjoining room, but the "binding" was suspiciously loose and futile. It was alleged that the murderers had stolen valuable document, and jewels. For several months the police made fruitless efforts to find the criminals, and then seemed to drop the case in despair. Madame Steinheil was instrumental in starting what was known as a Press investigation, and for many weeks Parisian newspapers lived upon a Society sensation such as it had not known for years, for it will be remembered that Madame Steinheil held a Bohemian "salon," in which there were wont to meet many of the most-talked of novelists, artists, and musicians in Paris. Six months after the tragedy, the sensation was heightened by the arrest, not wholly unexpected, of Madame Steinheil herself, who was believed to have planned the whole tragedy in order that she might be free to marry her lover. She and her husband, who was twenty years older than herself, were only "friends." Then the police and magisterial investigations began afresh. Madame Steinheil remained in prison for nearly twelve months before being committed to the assizes, charged with killing her husband and her mother, and after a dramatic trial she was acquitted. These Memoirs have been written, she states, to justify herself and vindicate her daughter. If they have been written by herself unaided, she is an exceptionally gifted and clever woman. It is, as we have said, an intensely dramatic book. The story of Madame Steinheil's life reads like a mixture of one of Ouida's novels and a detective mystery by Gaboriau. There is something fascinating in her impulsive frankness, and in herdefiant courage, although it be a courage which inevitably creates suspicion and disgust. She writes as a "woman who has made mistakes in life, but who, God knows, has paid all too dearly for them." There is art in the cleverness by which by turns she plumes herself upon her salon and her conquests, though the retrospect be painful, and then, in tears appeals to human sympathy. The Memoirs do not clear up the Steinheil mystery, and since Madame Steinheil confesses, as was abundantly proved at her trial that she connived at the arrest of innocent persons and from time to time told lies, she should not be surprised if readers of this amazing book preserve open minds on many matters which she asserts with the greatest emphasis. However, since a jury of her own countryman acquitted her, it would be unjust even were it desirable to analyse closely the account she gives of the tragedy, and point out wherein it differs from that produce in evidence at various stages of her trial. One incident only need be mentioned. It is the central incident in the book, and Madame Steinheil wishes the world to believe that it governed everything, although for various urgent reasons it was concealed alike by the prosecution and the defence. It may be remembered that throughout the trial, there were mysterious references to certain valuable pearls, which, it was alleged, were stolen by the murderers. Madame Steinheil now admits they never were stolen. There were references also to documents. There were also vague hints associating a certain high personage with Madame Steinheil and scandal. Madame Steinheil professes, by what is intended to be taken as a confession to clear up all these mysteries. The pearls, valued at £20,000, were, she says, given to her by her friend ex-President Faure. She says she wished to return them, but M. Faure "besought me with almost painful insistence" to keep them. And this was the sequel:—Two days later the President sent for me. He was pale and perturbed, and restlessly paced his study. It was clear he had something of the highest importance to tell me, but could not make up his mind to speak. At last he began: "I am more distressed than you can imagine. Something dreadful has happened. It is about that necklace. I bought it from a friend, a man of the highest rank. I wished to help him out of a difficulty, and now I hear that, against my will, I am mixed up in a scandal which if it were disclosed, would utterly ruin me. I should have instantly to resign, and even to leave the country .... There is but one way of avoiding all trouble you must keep these pearls ... "I know you are incapable of anything dishonest, and I am sure you would never drag me into anything that might harm me. Still, why could you not entrust the necklace to some one else?" "Because I trust no one else as much as I do you. . I have paid for it. It is yours now. There is nothing irregular. Only there would be a great scandal—even something worse than scandal—if it were known that I, President of the Republic, and the 'personage' I have told you of, were concerned in this necklace affair, though only in a perfectly innocent manner. And now, I beg you, do please let the pearls rest in safety in your house, and, if you can, never mention them to me again until I am able to tell you that all danger is over." All this and much more in the same vein calls to mind a still more romantic story of a necklace which set France by the ears more than a century ago. Madame

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Itinda, 3,398 tons, Captain A. J. Evans, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Dumbea, 3,219 tons, Captain Sellier, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles, with a general cargo and passengers.

The Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steamer Havildar, 3,086 tons, Captain G. S. Elliott, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with ballast.

The B I S N Co's steamer Surada, 3400 tons, Captain F Alton, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius with a cargo of sugar and passengers.

The steamer Clematis 2346 tons, Captain Robinson arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The steamer Ile-de-la-Reunion 3014 tons, Captain C Moelo, will sail to-day for Havre and Dunkirk, with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIP.

R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr La Touche.....Dispatch Vessel
R I M S Dufferin...Comdr Vines ... .R I M
R I M S Dalhousie...Comdr Finnis .....R I M
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Hordern .....R I M
R I M S Palinurus ....Comdr Taylor .....Survey Boat

VESSELS IN DOCK.—May 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Hidalgo	2761	Harbord	Hull via Karachi	22-5	J Finlay & Co
C&R Manipur	4923	Lyons	Dunkirk	24-5	K Nixon & Co
F Pentakota	2309	Hodgson	Durban	18-5	M M & Co
G Heim	758	Erikson	F F Campbell & Co		
H Kauzler	2975	Schapp	Durban	17-5	A Strandes & Co
M Fitzclarence	2589	Neuton	Hamberg	18-5	J M & Co
P Queen Alexandra	2788	Radcliffe	Philadelphia	18-5	W & A Graham & Co
Q Islami	2545	Goode	Aden	25-5	Bo & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Clan Lindsay	2499	Scotland	Dunkirk	18-5	W&A G & Co
2 Elysia	3998	Haig	L'pool	17-5	W & A G & Co
3 Surada	3400	Alton	Karachi	19-5	M M & Co
4 Ile-de-la Reunion	3014	Moelo	Havre	17-5	J M & Co
5 Wildenfels	3535	Weltmann	New York		W & A G & Co
6 Schonfels	3543	Denker	Hamburg	21-5	W & A G & Co
8 Kt of the Thistle	4285	Baker	A'werp	25-5	K N & Co
9 Argenfels	3537	Schmidt	Hamburg	24-5	W & A G & Co
10&11 Chupra	3954	Henderson	A'werp		M M & Co
12&13 Arabia	4093	Palmer	London	18-5	P & O Co
15 Candidate	2917	Rashforth	Antwerp		K N & Co
[16 Ischia	2481	Belsito	Hongkong	22-5	R Line

M W D D

Koweit ....2336 Coates...Naples.....W & A G & Co

H W V D

Lhasa ..... 950 Manley... ..Karachi ...M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
15	Itinda	Evans	Calcutta, April 4
16	Dumbea	Sellier	Marseilles, May1
	Havildar	Elliott	Calcutta, Apr 25
	Surada	Alton	Mauritius, May 3
	Clematis	Sobinson	Calcutta, May 4

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Bregeas	Petris	Trieste.
	Kola	Elton	Suez, etc.
	Wakasa Maru	Nielson	Kobe, etc.

The steamer Ile-de-la-Giotat, 3,014 tons, Captain Moelo, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Dunkirk, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Havildar for China etc.
„ Arcadia for China etc.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Elysia s—41 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 10 bales wool, W Balia; 40 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 29 bales wool, D Koondanmal.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—2 bundles ivory, A Visram; 2,000 cwts barley, B S Lloyd and Co; 1 bale skins, W and A Graham and Co; 2,599 cwts myrabollams, P Mathooradas and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Ile-de-la-Reunion s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Hidalgo s—65 casks skins, S M Siddick.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Queen Alexandra s—4,000 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—4,000 cwts wheat, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros,

FOR ANTWERP.

Candidate s—75 bales hemp, R Muncherjee; 165 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Chupra s—5,500 cwts barley, 2,000 cwts linseed, K Devchand and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Queen Alexandra s—2,000 cwts myraballoms, L Pragjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Manipur s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 1 bale cotton Volkart Bros.
Argenfels s—399 cwts poppyseed, J. Fachiri; 1,010 cwts myrabollams, Nurbheram and Co; 307 cwts turmeric, R Jeewandas and Co; 2,160 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros.
Schonfels —1 pot rose oil, Baser and Krause; 300 bales cottonfly, J C Tadiwalla; 4,400 cwts bonemeal, E C Nanjee; 495 cwts olibanum P Jethabhai.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Lindsay —2,000 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 100 tons manganese ore, Shaw Wallace and Co.
Fitzclarence s—1330 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck an Co; 880 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.
Manipur s—4,000 cwts linseed. 1,904 cwts mustardseed, A Blaschecek and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Schonfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Koweit s—8,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR NORKOPING.

Hidalgo s—55 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Arcadia s—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 500 bales cotton, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.
Ischia s—200 bales twist, M M Essabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—300 bales twist, C Bomanjee and Co; 750 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 367 bales twist, 40 bales piecegoods, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Havildar s—300 bales cotton, N Futehally and Co; 300 bales cottoe, N Jethabhai and Co; 1,350 bales cotton, K N Ginwalla and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co; 700 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 1,000 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 300 bales cotton, G Dossa and Co; 700 bales cottos, Volkart Bros; 300 bales cotton, A Blaschecek and Co 1,500 bales cotton, N Amersey and Co; 700 bales cotton, M H Dehdhastf.

FOR OSAKA.

Havildar s—150 bales cotton, B N Ginwalla and Co 500 bales cotton, M Jethabhai and Co; 500 bales cotton, Bruel and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Havildar s—400 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co.

FOR MOJI.

Havildar s—300 bales cotton, H N Madraswalla and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Japan C T Co.

CRICKET
FOR THE
MILLION.
SIX ATTRACTIVE ARTICLES BY

WILFRED RHODES
(of Yorkshire and England; a prolific scorer off Australian bowling.)

J. T. TYLDESLEY
(of Lancashire; England's greatest professional bat).

G. L. JESSOP
(whose hard hitting has revolutionised cricket methods).

P. R. LeCOUTEUR
(of Oxford University, Surrey and Gentlemen XI.'s; an Australian Rhodes' scholar).

M. C. BIRD
(Captain of Surrey; he may yet captain, England).

E. H. D. SEWELL
(Coach at Oval; a keen student of modern cricket).

WILL APPEAR IN THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE
IN MAY.

These articles are brightly written and full of the vigour of the game. They cover points that thousands of readers like to see discussed by practical cricketers with experience of first-class Cricket.

(3).—TO-DAY :—
Great Games I have seen
by J. T. TYLDESLEY.
(4).—MAY 24th.
How to Win Matches
by M. C. BIRD.
(5).—MAY 31st.
The Psychology of Cricket
by P. R. LeCOUTEUR.
(6).—JUNE 7th.
"Googlie" Bowling
by E. H. D. SEWELL.

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MARCKS & CO., LTD.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

The Bombay Gazette.
Friday, 17th May, 1912.

FAMINE AND ITS RELIEF.

THE official summary of the reports from the famine-stricken districts, published from week to week, state that the condition of the people is good and there are no signs of emaciation. Indeed the summary is invariably optimistic and we are satisfied that things are not so bad as they might be. But the letter, from the Collector of the Panch Mahals, published yesterday, in connection with a Government Resolution, does not quite justify the text or tone of the summary. The Collector reports the people to be generally in good health, but he adds "with the advance of heat the workers find it hard to tramp daily ten to fourteen miles, and some of them suffer from fever and general slackness. Thus many of them stay away for longer intervals. It is on this account that the attendance is less than anticipated. There was no disease in an epidemic form during the month except that throughout the district about two thousand workers are down with guinea-worm and absent from the works." Fortunately medical relief is available to the majority at their homes—that is medical officers' tour in villages within five miles radius. To guard against any immediate outbreak of cholera "necessary orders" have been issued to all taluka officers. All the medical officers—whether on works or on travelling duty—have been provided with instructions issued, strictly and warned to be very particular in case of an epidemic. Cholera mixtures and other necessary remedies are kept in stock against all emergencies. Wells are "permanganated" and appliances have been supplied for purpose of deepening wells, Government having engaged experts to carry on the work. As to the people who will tramp ten or fourteen miles, efforts have been made to induce them to stay on the works, but without avail. Though the heat is now unbearable, the people still elect to return home in the evenings, notwithstanding that huts are kept ready on every public work for their accommodation and as an inducement to them to stay. Sheer obstinacy alone therefore is the cause of the fever and general slackness. Men will walk to and from their homes day by day and on some works the Collector has found men with sore feet, bandaging them with khakar leaves, still refusing to stay on the work.

Whether they show other signs of approaching debility or not, we find that the percentage of work only ninety to a hundred per cent. of "the Panch Mahals reduced task is accomplished." Bhils of Dohad and Jhalod are getting more accustomed to the metal-breaking work, but still many cannot turn out the full task. Relief is given at their homes to the dependants of workers and to persons certified as unfit to attend works. Dole in the shape of grain is distributed twice weekly, and as yet no difficulty has been experienced in the system, though one in three of the population of the district is in receipt of relief. True some of the people help themselves in a manner which is not legitimate and an increase of crime is reported. This is not considered to be of a serious character. Cattle-lifting is a rare as vigilant watch is kept and the raids from across the border have ceased, district, as well as Native States Police having been concentrated on the borders. Private charity in aid of Government operations appears to have been as plentiful as could be expected, and the Servants of India Society are credited with helping the Relief Committees in assisting the destitute from the funds placed at their disposal. The Bombay Central Relief Committee has "advanced a fair amount." Thirty thousand pounds of grass has been bought by money collected in Jhalod and distributed for to poor agriculturists who cannot afford to get tagavi and a number of ladies have afforded human relief and are visiting works as well as the surrounding villages. So far as human suffering can be prevented it has been in every possible way and the relief works appears to have been satisfactorily supervised.

But the paragraph of the letter referring to the condition of cattle is less pleasing reading. Owing to the great scarcity of fodder many cattle died or were slaughtered and many poorer animals abandoned. Their condition, according to the Collector, who wrote on April 22, was growing worse. Government grass had been given freely to bona-fide agriculturists, and arrangements were made with the Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle, to supply thirty lakhs lbs. of grass over and above the amount originally requisitioned. But even the increased quantity was not sufficient to enable the officers to save many agricultural cattle, and when the Collector wrote he was endeavouring to purchase from Central India. "Notwithstanding these arrangements and all our endeavours to save cattle" wrote the Collector, "many will die, because trucks in sufficient number are not available. As it is the supply at the grass depot in Halol has already run short and in reply to my request to the General Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, to give trucks for the transport of grass purchased on behalf of the Wadia trustees for the Kalol and Halol Cattle Kitchens I am informed that it is not possible to accede to my request." When railway expenditure is discussed, it is customary to point out what the lines have done to prevent distress and alleviate suffering in time of famine. Doubtless they have, but in the present instance they have signally failed and we do not marvel that the Commissioner of the Northern Division comments strongly on the subject: "The refusal of the G. I. P. Railway to give any trucks for the carriage of grass purchased for Kalol and Halol is a serious matter. The Commissioner has learnt from the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle, that traffic difficulties on the G. I. P. will probably interfere very materially with the supply to Guzarat of grass from the Central Provinces, and would ask that Government will be good enough to bring such pressure to bear on that Railway as is possible." The Government Resolution on the report says that separate action is being taken, and there the matter rests so far as public information goes. Possibly the G. I. P. Railway has an explanation of its attitude. But it is said the B. B. and C. I. "kindly consented to give one special and twenty wagons a week at some stations beyond Dohad to bring the grass purchased by local merchants and others, and arrangements are being made to bring down all the grass which has been lying for so long in the various station yards." Unless the Railway Companies help in bringing down all the grass by the 15th or 20th May, at the latest many good cattle will die, wrote the Collector, but whether that has moved the hearts of the Railway authorities or not we are not told.

BOMBAY PILGRIM SEASON.

A FEW days ago we published a Resolution by the Government of Bombay reviewing the report submitted by Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Commissioner of the Bombay Police, dealing with the traffic of pilgrims in the port in connection with the Akbari Haj. The influx of pilgrims into Bombay during the season was unusually heavy, and the acknowledgements of the Government were properly admitted to be due to the Commissioner and his staff for the success which attended their operations, and the encouraging results which the return season had then so far disclosed. In his report, Mr. Edwardes was able to show that nearly 23,000 pilgrims passed through the port, against 18,023 in the preceding season, and a remarkable fact was that more than 15,000 persons were induced to undergo vaccination against 8,278 in the preceding year. Mr. Edwardes says "These figures speak for themselves and strike me as satisfactory." They are more than satisfactory, for it must be remembered that the operation is purely voluntary and much energy and good work must have been employed in achieving the result. It was also noteworthy that up to the 7th of February, 1912, thirteen ships had returned, bringing pilgrims back from the Hedjaz to Bombay. The first four ships contained no cases of small-pox, the fifth had one case and the sixth had one case. The seventh, eight, ninth and thirteenth vessels were free, while the tenth had five cases, the eleventh had eight and the twelfth had twenty-nine. The total number of pilgrims who returned by these thirteen vessels was 9,960, and the total number of small-pox cases up to the date mentioned was 44 only, which is less than one per cent. of the number of arrivals.

Everybody knows what are the possibilities of the Haj pilgrimage from the point of view of the public health. Pilgrims assemble in and round the holy city in many thousands, and they come from all lands in which Moslems live. In many of these countries disease is regarded as one of the incidentals of life, and small-pox as a more or less common, if deadly, scourge. But of preventive measures, little or nothing is known, and it invariably happens that pilgrims leave their country carrying with them the seeds of the disease. From this country go Indians, who have been more or less educated in the elementary principles of hygiene, and who have been taught some of the blessings of cleanliness, the great advantages of vaccination, and the importance of looking after themselves. That it is possible for them to go, in such large numbers, and come in contact with less favourably placed co-religionists, and even then be nearly immune from the disease, is of the nature of a triumph for the conditions which prevail in Bombay. Comparisons with such places as East Africa, the Persian Gulf and other purely Mahomedan countries is unfortunately, not possible. If it were we believe we should find the percentage of small-pox cases in persons belonging to those centres infinitely greater than the one per cent. reported among British Indian pilgrims. This is a point of view we commend to all who, hitherto, have not believed in the efficacy of vaccination, or who have regarded it with indifference.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL PEACE CONGRESS.

THE Eighth National Peace Congress was to meet this week at the Caxton Hall, Westminster and its programme was a full one. For the past seven years these sessions have been held in the larger towns of England, it is time that the greater public of London should have the opportunity of hearing the views of the chief advocates of a national resolution to preserve an unbroken peace even in the face of the wildest threats of hostilities. The last Congress assembled at Edinburgh in 1911 and was presided over by the Dean of Durham. The nation has gone through another year without any great war dream, for the gentle pursuit of the offending Abors cannot be called a campaign. This must be a source of joy to those who call battle murder and will not hear of the angry passions of the rulers of men going the length of a declaration of war. Not that this attitude on their part will prevent Dreadnoughts and other powerful battle-ships and weapons being designed and constructed ready for any unfortunate fray that may arise. On the evening of the first day a reception was to be held by the President and members of the National Peace Council. An Education Conference was to be part of the afternoon's work on the 15th; at this Sir James Yoxall, M. P. was to preside. Some short papers by well-known education authorities were to open the way for a discussion between delegates, members and teachers. Yesterday morning the serious subjects of Commerce and War were to be considered, under the presidency of Mr. A. Gordon C. Harvey M. P. At this meeting papers were to be contributed by Mr. Norman Angell, by Mr. Hirst, Editor of the "Economist" and Dr. Lawrence, one time Professor of International Law at Cambridge and Chicago Universities. The afternoon of that day was to be devoted to forming Resolutions embodying the convictions of the Congress that Peace like honesty, is the best policy. In the evening a Conference on Armaments and Labour was planned, the Chairman then being Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, M. P. who is sure to be more acceptable to the Congress than he is now to the Labour Party. To-day, Sir John Macdonell, C. B., LL. D. will take the chair at a meeting on International Arbitration. To-morrow is labelled "Peace Day" and nothing more formidable or disturbing than a Garden Party has been arranged for it. Foreign delegates are invited to the Congress and home members are prayed to extend their hospitality to them as in past years has been done wherever the meetings took place. To this end there is a strong Hospitality Committee with a capable lady Secretary, who will see to the comfort of visitors and in this way probably do as much as all the speeches will have effected to promote that amity between the nations which provides the best guarantee for peace.

WESTERN INDIA FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION.

WHEN a few ardent spirits took upon themselves last season, to form a Western India Football Association, for the better control of football affairs in and around Bombay, it was realised that they had undertaken a task of no inconsiderable dimensions We are glad, therefore, to be able to congratulate them on so successful a first season, and, in the annual report of the Association, which we reproduce in another column, there is ample evidence of the excellent results, which have been achieved. Much, of course, of that which the Association originally set itself to do has yet to be done. That is only natural, for one season is but a very short space in which to accomplish all that is required in football affairs in Bombay. For instance, the Association has not yet found an opportunity of tackling in a thorough manner the referee question. It intends eventually to constitute an examining body, and to permit as referees only those, who can satisfy the examiners of their knowledge of the rules and their experience of the game. At the present moment it does not seem probable that this step will be taken even this season. It is one which, we believe, will probably be reserved for another year, but the Association has already shown that it is working on the right lines and, although the services of unexamined referees were utilised last year, every one acquainted with the various competitions which the Association conducted, was sensible of the improvement, which was effected in this important department. A new season is now commencing, and in order, that they may be as successful in this matter as they were last year, the officials are anxious to hear from any competent persons, who may be new to Bombay, and are willing to undertake refereeing. We hope they will receive an adequate response to this appeal, for the improvement, which was effected last season, was one which added considerably to the interest of the competitions for players and spectators alike. Finally, we would draw attention to the very satisfactory condition of the Association finances, in spite of the fact that, in several respects, they bore a heavy burden last year, notably in the provision of eighty medals, of which thirty-six were of gold. We welcome the intention of the Association to organise a new hockey competition—one which, judging from the popularity of the Aga Khan tournament, will be generally welcome in Bombay—but this is perhaps in the nature of another subject, to which detailed reference may be more suitably made on a future occasion.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Marmora" with the outward mails of the 10th instant, passed Suez at 8 a.m. on Thursday.

LORD MINTO, in acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the protest recently made by the Calcutta Committee of the Institute of Journalists against the reference by Lord Crewe in the House of Lords to the English newspapers of Calcutta, has written to Mr. J. E. Woollacott, the Chairman, thanking him and adding, "I entirely sympathise with the views expressed. The Prime Minister and Lord Curzon have formally acknowledged receiving the resolution." It will be remembered Lord Crewe defended the action of Government in not consulting public opinion concerning the Delhi changes by referring to the risk of agitation among English merchants in Calcutta, in the course of which he said "it might have been necessary to apply the Press Act to some of the English papers."

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 26.

THE terrible loss of the "Titanic" is still our one subject of conversation, and the enormous loss of valuable male lives to save female is a point to be considered. Since the world began women have known how to die bravely; indeed, self-sacrifice carried to excess is even a demerit of our sex. Which of us would value our life bought at the sacrifice of a husband or a son? Both are more precious than our own. I understand that all officers in ships have standing orders in case of danger to save the women and children first. Observe that this traditional custom is now carried out without the direct consent of the individual men who are thereby doomed to die, or of any wish expressed by women who no doubt are almost equally deprived of choice. In darkness and confusion women are hurried into some boat—are told, no doubt, that all passengers will be eventually saved. Officials separate even the bridegroom from his bride, when both would choose rather to live or die together.

"The parting of the husband and the wife
Is like the cleaving of a heart; one half
Will flutter there, one here."

Few women could congratulate the bereaved wives and mothers speeding to safety landwards on the Carpathia; rather would most of us choose to lie with our dear ones deep in the cold, dark waters than buy our miserable lives at such a cost. The pain of death is quickly over and the dead have peace. To the survivors the thought of those left to perish would be a life-long agony. The officer themselves are naturally last to leave the ship. Why should it be given to them to choose which of the passengers, men or women, should be sacrificed? All have an equal right to live, an equal right to every chance of safety. Let the rule be to save the children first. Then save all passengers by lot, when time allows, without distinction of sex, husband and wife sharing an equal lot. Only those who voluntarily refuse to draw a chance of safety should be allowed the crown of heroism in death. Among all others strict justice should be done and equal chances given. I beg women to urge this view upon all. Never let it be said that men can outdo women in self-sacrifice and high devotion. In loss at sea we claim our right to die for those we love, or share their doom, as the lot falls.

ANOTHER VIEW.

A woman pluckily following where men have pioneered, flies the Channel, her own pilot and alone. And her achievement is hailed as yet another sign and pressage of woman's equality with man. At the hour when she flies above the waters a thousand men lie deep beneath them, willing sacrifice to the nobler view of the inequality of sex. And I am tempted to ask whether this Titanic tragedy of the deep does not suggest that some of the bitterness of the sex war should now be allayed. Is the sex that is represented by the honoured dead not worthy of more honour than is shown to it in the polemics of Feminism? I do not desire to seize upon so great a tragedy and turn it to the advantage of any political tenet; "the vote," either for men or women, becomes a puny thing when confronted with the solemn realities of mortal life. But I wish rather to speak of its primal human significance and to ask whether the claim for even political equality which Feminists prosecute cannot be presented with more respectful regard for that sex which has again shown as it will still show again and again, that it is willing to pay the price of its notion of sex inequality. It has become an integral part of the creed of Feminism to hold man in contempt. The whole body of Feministic literature reeks with disrespect for him. His selfishness, his "intolerable airs of superiority," and his arrogant dominance on the one hand, and woman's self-sacrifice, her subjugation, her helotry on the other hand—these are the twin pillars of the Feminist creed. Man's chivalry to woman is not only denied as a fact; the sentiment itself is derided. Well, man has returned a titanic answer to those taunts, and the question is whether Feminists think more or less of him for it In a world of "perfect equality between the sexes," such as Feminism proclaims, the sloping decks of the ship would have beheld a struggle that would have been, I think, in itself a far greater human tragedy than that which two hemispheres now mourn and the boats would have pushed away from the ship's sides laden with the shame of unmanly shamelessness, and the world would have been richer only in the ignominy of our human kind. But what redeemed the tragdy, converting the victory of Death into the triumph of Humanity if it were not the sacrifice of men to man's theory of "the weaker sex"?

LONDON.

In London or the country we are all out of doors holding the long-desired festival of spring. And the fact that spring is earlier and more complete than usual this year makes the festival all the gayer. The time when "fires started" until now, when they are practically "done with," is blotted from memory. Fashion's Fair in the country this year is the maddest, most extravagant display of spring that Nature could make in England. The beauty of the woods makes one laugh and weep together. Why, all the flowers are out at once under the new, tender green of the trees latticing the blue of the sky! There is a carpet of violets, deep coloured, gently scented, and studding the green and violet ground is the deep cream of the primrose, the blue of the wild hyacinth, the yellow cowslip, and the purple of the spring orchid, each flower flaunting colour in defiance of any being born to blush unseen. The birds are all back; there is a cuckoo somewhere to the right, and Peter Rabbit and his sisters playing in the clearing—and London is good to be away from during the week-end. But yet the time is just as festive in the big town. I thoroughly enjoyed London during the glorious weather of last week, from the life and colour of the parks, where grown people and little children were just feeling happy under the sun, to the streets where the shops offered temptingly all the fresh daintiness for spring and summer wear of the greatest market the world knows.

MEN'S WORK IN THE DOMESTIC CIRCLE.

According to the ruling of a Chicago magistrate, a man who is forced to do housework is justified in getting drunk to forget his troubles. A recent prisoner, charged with drunkenness, pleaded that he had been taking care of his home, cooking meals for his wife and himself, and that the work was so uninteresting that it got on his nerves. The only relief he could find was in drink. To husbands who complain that they are forced to work hard in the business world, and that their wives have no reason to complain about the drudgery of housework, the moral is obvious. Most men believe that the work done by their wives is quite unimportant in the scheme of things, and when the women complain of being tired, the men marvel at it. As a matter of fact, the part played by men in the domestic circle is not very great, and their function of money-earning is less arduous than the work of the women in caring for the home. In the course of a day's work a man has many interesting distraction yet he is prone to take the attitude in his home that he bears all the burdens, and his wife none at all. The man returns home, professes that he is "worn to the bone," and somehow or other he "gets away with it." It is refreshing to him to return to his comfortable home, made comfortable by his wife, and he rather hates to go out in the evening, when his wife expresses a desire to go to the theatre or some other place of amusement. He really wonders why women are for ever wanting to be on the go. The home, however, is really the woman's business office, where everything spells work. What means quiet and comfort to the husband means infinite toil to the wife. It is but natural that she should want to get away from the scene of her constant toil in the evening, when the day's routine has been done. It would be a good thing for the husbands if they were put to housework for at least one or two weeks in their married life. They would then have a broader perspective. They might go out and get drunk as a result of their experience, but at least they would know that the lives of women include more real hard work than the average man ever dreams of.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

Domestic conscription! Fortunately it is only in Germany as yet that the movement is taken seriously, but progressive ideas have an unfortunate habit of spreading, and who knows when the bacillus conscription is domesticated may be unloaded from a North German Lloyd steamer and sweep the country? What is it anyway? Oh, only this: Every woman of Germany will, if the scheme prevails, be forced to go through one year's compulsory training in domestic science before she will be allowed to marry. No certificate, no wedding bells! The theory is, of course, that as the young man must give up not one but three years of his life to the service of the nation as a soldier conscript, it is but fair that the woman also devote at least a twelvemonth of her young womanhood to advancing the cause of the Fatherland by learning how best to administer the affairs of the household and family which it will please God to bestow upon her. The idea is a little upsetting, but, after all, why not? Isn't there need a plenty for a better organisation of domestic affairs? Having seen the German army barracks, one cannot help imagining how the feminine conscription would be carried out. Would the women wear uniforms and march machine fashion and salute the Frau Colonel or Fraulein Oberst with hand, neck and eye like automatic advertising dummies? It is safe to say that one year's training would be no joke, for the German takes his training seriously, and the woman who would come through the conscription year without being pastmistress of sweeping biscuit-making and laundry counting would be too "dumm" to hope for the heaven of wedded bliss. It has been claimed that the three years taken from the man during his period of greatest mental receptivity has allowed the woman to advance beyond her "lord and master" in purely mental attainments, but that she has not utilised her additional years to furthering the true good of the race. She may know more of Suddermann and Hauptmann, but not enough of Franzbroedchen and Rinderbraten. It is quite seriously maintained, too, that the effect of Domestic Conscription would have the result of giving the land an inexhaustible supply of competent domestics. Thousands upon thousands of young women fitted by the Government to do household duties would find it far more desirable and profitable to continue in the same work professionally than to take service in the factories.

EAR-RING GOSSIP.

It is impossible to tell how much Queen Mary's fondness for ear-rings is responsible for their present vogue, but certainly their predominance is one of the most remarkable features of the fashions of the day. Even now that shop windows attract the little workgirl by the ingenious imitations which may be bought for three farthings and a few pence, the great lady has not laid aside her priceless trifles of diamond and pearl. Possibly the absence of "fal-lals" on our dresses makes us yearn for ear-rings. Whatever the reason, even those who a few years ago considered that this particular branch of jewellery was "barbaric" are smirking at their ear-ringed reflections and telling one another that they "give a finish" and look "so civilised." There is a tradition that Sarah, in a fit of jealousy, ordered rings to be put in Hagar's ears as a mark of slavery, but the rings only enhanced the dusky beauty of Hagar's face, so that Sarah herself adopted the fashion, which then became general. The ear-rings which do not require the piercing of the ears are not so modern as is generally imagined, for Greek ladies wore beautiful ear ornaments which were held in place by little clips. In sixteenth-centry England a favourite design for ear-rings showed a tiny lock and key. These can be seen in many old portraits, and were worn by both men and women. Queen Elizabeth's courtiers wore ear-rings of great value, and the fancy has not entirely left the badly-dressing sex, for two or three prominent artists of the ultra-modern school may be observed in their favourite haunts with bits of gold gleaming below their luxuriant locks. Of all in the world's history, Roman ladies hold the record for extravagance in ear-rings. Cæsar's wife is said to have possessed ear-rings worth £200,000. Pearls were the particular craze at this time and each ear-ring carried several tiers of them which were so heavy that the wearer's ears were often torn or injured.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

A Commission has been appointed for hearing appeals preferred by owners of Steam Boilers situate within the limits of Aden under section 11, and for determining question submitted under section 14 of the Bombay Boilers Act, and Lieutenant M. Stagg, R. E., has been nominated to act as such Commission.

Lieutenant M. Stagg, R. E., to be a member of the Board of Examiner for Aden, under the Bombay Boiler Act.

The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Third Grade Judge and Sessions Judge, is extended by eleven months up to the 5th April.

Mr. M. H. W. Hayward, I. C. S., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted privilege leave for three months with permission to prefix to his leave the vacation of the Judicial Commissioner's Court from the 14th June to the 13th July.

Mr. R. W. Murphy took charge of the office of Consulting Surveyor to the Government of Bombay with effect from the 3rd instant.

Mr. T. H. Marston, City Magistrate, Karachi, is specially empowered to exercise the powers contemplated in section 8 (1) of the Reformatory Schools Act.

The Rev. R. Henderson has been appointed President of the Municipality of Borsad in the Kaira District.

Mr. A. D. G. Hore, I. C. S., to be in charge of the Eastern Sub-division of the East Khandesh District vice Mr. W. P. Cowie proceeding on leave with effect from 17th May 1912.

2nd Lieutenant W. H. Hogarth, 2nd Battalion, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles, is granted eighteen months' leave out of India with effect from 1st May.

Captain the Hon. Arthur Hill-Trevor of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles is transferred to the Bombay Volunteer Artillery with effect from the 1st April.

Mr. J. B. S. Thubron, on return to duty, to be Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement, vice Mr. T. B. Robertson.

During the absence on leave of Mr. A. K. Donald, Barrister-at-Law, Second Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, or pending further orders; Mr. Krishnalal Mohanlal Javeri, LL.B., to act as Second Judge; Mr. Hussin Badr-ud-din Tyabji, LL.M., (Cantab.), Barrister-at-Law, to act as Third Judge; Mr. Sorabji Framji Bilimoria, LL.B., to act as Fourth Judge; and Mr. Manchhasankar Jivanram Vakil, LL.B., to act as Fifth Judge.

A NAVY FOR THE EMPIRE.

NOTABLE FORECAST BY THE FIRST LORD.

Providing for "Times of Increasing Strain."

NEW OPPORTUNITY FOR THE GREAT DOMINIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

Speaking at a banquet given by the Shipwrights Company in London yesterday Mr. Churchill said :—

"The principles governing the organisation now being developed at the Admiralty are that a constant, intimate connection must be maintained between the constructive science of the Admiralty on the one hand and the officers of the sea-going fleet on the other. The influence of the latter should be made effectively operative upon designs and types peculiar to their own arms."

Mr. Churchill said he was deeply sensible of the kindness with which he had been treated in his new office by men of every shade of politics. That showed an important fact, well-known in Great Britain, which cannot be too well-known outside, that though we have several parties, we have only one Navy.

"It is well that this should be so", he continued, "for we live in times of increasing strain. Every month witnesses the measured developments of the tremendous forces against which we are bound to guard ourselves.

"It is my duty to go again to Parliament this year for men, money and material. The policy of Naval concentration which has lately been brought to its final act has given a real measure of security to the heart of the Empire, but the fact that the Fleet must be so concentrated in the decisive theatres of European waters creates a new want, a new need, a new opportunity for the great self-governing Dominions. We should always be in a position to overcome the strongest combination of Powers. We believe we are in that position now, and in the immediate future, but the war may be protracted, or indecisive, or it is more likely that war will never come in our time. Meanwhile, pending decision in the critical theatres, the general mobilisation of our Fleet has been reduced. At present, and for some years to come, we are only able to maintain a sufficient margin in Home waters at decisive points, but by making special arrangements, and effecting partial mobilisation, we can, in case of need, fit out and despatch strong squadrons to aid any Colonies whose vital interests may be menaced or attacked.

SACRIFICES FOR THE DOMINIONS.

"It is a duty we are able and proud to discharge. It is a duty we would not hesitate to run risks in discharging. We would not hesitate to make sacrifices for the protection of the self-governing Dominions; and when I speak of this, I mean not only by general sea supremacy which operates simultaneously and universally in every quarter of the globe, but by the despatch, if necessary, of particular squadrons to any part of the Empire where special dangers might menace our fellow-countrymen.

"That we can do now, next year, and in the years immediately before us.

"Still, we must recognise that with every new development in Continental Navies, and every step in the ceaseless accumulation of Naval strength, with which we are confronted, the world-wide mobility of the British Navy becomes sensibly restricted. And here is the great opportunity for the Dominions—those strong young nations which have grown up under the shelter of the British flag and by the stimulus of its protection. They have already begun to seize it. Already we have seen in Australia the development of a strong modern fleet unit. New Zealand has contributed a noble ship for the general service of the British Navy, and in Canada men of all parties and races are deeply stirred by the problem of the share which the great Dominion should take, and the means by which it and all other parts of the Empire are kept free from harm. We shall soon receive the representatives of the new Canadian administration who are coming to consult the Government and the Admiralty as to the course of policy which should be adopted in the future.

AN EFFECTIVE OVERSEAS NAVY.

"If the main Naval developments of the last ten years have been the concentration of British fleets in decisive theatres, it is not unlikely that the main Naval developments of the next ten years will be the growth of effective Naval forces of the great Dominions overseas.

Then we shall be able to make a true division of labour between the Mother Country and the Daughter States, which is that we shall maintain sea supremacy against all-comers at decisive points, and that they will guard and patrol all the rest of the Empire.

"I am not going to attempt to forecast or prescribe the exact form which those developments should take, though the march of opinion appears to be proceeding on thoroughly practical lines. This I will venture to say, that the Admiralty see no reason why arrangements should not be made to give the Dominions a full measure of control over the movements, in peace, of any Naval forces, which, with our help, they bring into efficient existence. In war we know that our countrymen Overseas will have only one wish, to encounter the enemy wherever the need or the danger is most severe. The important thing is that gaps should be filled so that while we in the Old Country guard the decisive centres, our comrades and brothers across the seas keep the Flag flying on the ocean of the world."

GERMAN NAVY PROGRAMME

LONDON, MAY 15.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Churchill said that Germany's extra new Naval construction for the year was £342,466, of which amount £97,847 was to be devoted to airships and the remainder to submarines.

In reply to a question from Mr. Godfrey Collins, Mr. Churchill said he should certainly have to present supplementary estimates to the Commons.

THE KAISER'S THREAT.

BERLIN, MAY 16.

Herr Colshorn (the Guelph party), profiting by the new rule, has given notice of a question in the Reichstag, in connection with the Kaiser's reported threat to Alsace.

INDIAN RAILWAY POLICY.

Has Present Financial System Failed ?

MR. N. PRIESTLEY'S VIEWS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

A paper was read on Indian Railways by Mr. Neville Priestley, at the Society of Arts to-day, Mr. Priestly went over, in detail, the past history of the railway and financial policy of the Government, and showed how the system of providing funds from Government sources for railway extension had completely broken down.

Government could provide money for the construction of only 14 miles of new line this year.

Mr. Priestley reviewed the terms notified in 1910 for the construction of new branch lines, and expressed the belief that they would be successful, provided the outlay harmonised with the income expected.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

Question of Women's I.M.S. Asked in the Commons.

LONDON, MAY 15.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Forster asked whether the Government of India had approved of Surgeon-General Lukis's scheme for a service of medical women.

Mr. Montagu: No. The Government of India is considering a scheme for a women's Indian Medical Service, submitted to the Secretary of State by certain ladies interested in the matter, but up to the present has expressed no opinion.

THE PROVINCIAL ENGINEERS.

LONDON MAY 15.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. O'Grady put questions calling attention to the four years' delay in settling the case of the provincial engineers.

Mr. Montagu replied that it was impossible to state exactly when a decision would be reached in this most difficult and complicated case. The Secretary of State in Council had already sanctioned certain increases in pay, which, he hoped, would satisfy those interested, but had found it necessary to reserve other parts of the Government of India's proposals for further consideration.

The matter would be expedited so far as was possible till a final decision was reached on all issues.

Lord Crewe was not prepared to consider the laying of the papers on the Table of the House.

EXPLANATIONS FROM SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

With reference to Mr. O'Grady's questions in the Commons regarding provincial officers of the Public Works Department the decision of the Secretary of State regarding pay, etc., was published last week and a resolution will be issued during the course of the day or to-morrow.

As regards Mr. Foster's interrogation regarding the Women's Medical Service it may be stated that the Secretary of State forwarded to the Government of India over a year ago representations from certain ladies for the formation of a Women's Medical Service in India with a covering despatch inviting the Government of India to consider the suggestion made therein.

A scheme was then drawn up involving an expenditure of about three lakhs annually and the scheme was circulated to local Governments and provincial committees of the Dufferin Fund. The scheme, however, did not commend itself on the score of cost and a modified scheme has since been called for. A fresh scheme has now been prepared and is now under consideration by the Central Committee of the Dufferin Fund. This is estimated to cost a lakh and a half per year which sum has already been provided for by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson in the current year's budget.

It is understood that the revised proposal will only include a superior class of lady doctors and the question affecting the assistant-surgeons and subordinate grades will be left to the local Governments and provincial committees of the Dufferin Fund.

THE CHINESE LOAN.

Austria Applies to Take Part in the Project.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The "Six-Power" Bankers conferred during the whole of to-day. They are expected to meet again to-morrow.

LONDON, MAY 16

Referring to the meeting of the "Six-Power" representatives in connection with the loan to China, the *Daily Telegraph* says it has transpired that Austria has applied to take part in the loan.

SATISFACTORY PROGRESS.

PEKING, MAY 16.

The negotiations with the six Powers connected with the loan have been satisfactorily concluded as regards Peking, and will now be referred to London. An arrangement has been reached with the Minister of Finance on the question of surpervision.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

Defeat of the South Africans by the M. C. C.

LONDON, MAY 15.

The Australians defeated Essex, at Leyton, by an innings and 132 runs.

The M. C. C. defeated the South Africans by 108 runs at Lord's.

The matches between Yorkshire and Hampshire (at Sheffield) and Surrey and Worcestershire (at Dudley) were drawn owing to rain, the first-named elevens leading on the first innings.

CHINESE CONSULAR GUARD

BERLIN, MAY 16.

During the second reading of the estimates for Kiauchau in the Reichstag, to-day, Admiral Von Tirpitz, replying to Socialist criticisms of the proposal to strengthen the forces by five hundred, said that all Consulates, even the Chinese authorities, had earnestly requested that these troops be sent. It was not a question of strengthening the garrison of Tsingtau, but of strengthening the force in the Far East.

LATE KING OF DENMARK.

World-Wide Condolences with the Danish People.

NEW MONARCH'S PROMISE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 15.

Instead of going to Aldershot this morning, the King and Queen, in deep mourning, drove to Marlborough House and condoled with Queen Alexandra and the Empress Marie. After consulting with Queen Alexandra, Their Majesties left for Aldershot in the afternoon.

Court mourning is likely to affect the London season greatly.

Sovereigns and Parliaments, other public bodies, and people all over the world, have sent messages of sympathy to Denmark.

The King had been resting at Nice as he was suffering from arterial sclerosis.

The body has been laid in a mass of flowers and will be removed to Copenhagen as soon as possible.

It appears that the King fell in the street and was caught by a policeman. He was unable to speak. The body was conveyed to hospital and from there, prior to identification, to the common mortuary.

KING CHRISTIAN X.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 15.

The Prime Minister appeared on the balcony of Amalienborg Palace to-day and announced in the briefest and most formal manner, "King Frederick VIII is dead. Long live King Christian X."

Thereupon King Christian presented himself to the enormous crowd and announced the distressing death of his father. King Christian promised to devote himself to the welfare of his country and appealed for the support of all patriotic Danes.

Prolonged cheers greeted his words.

BRITISH MOURNING.

Great Britain will be in full Court mourning till June 5th.

SCENES IN HAMBURG.

HAMBURG, MAY 16.

The Danish community here, and the authorities of Hamburg, visited the death chamber of King Frederick, to-day, and paid their respects.

It was an affecting scene, and the Queen thanked those present in touching terms for their loyalty and kindness.

The body was, later, removed on a hearse and, followed by members of the family and officials in carriages, was conveyed through silent and respectful crowds to the station where it was placed on the train for Copenhagen.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

In consequence of the death of the King of Denmark all entertainments at Government House, Darjeeling, have been postponed,

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Owing to Court mourning for his late Majesty, the King of Denmark, the dance at Viceregal Lodge on the 21st instant has been postponed.

THE "TITANIC" DISASTER.

Did the "Californian" See Distress Rockets ?

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 15.

The enquiry into the "Titanic" disaster was continued to-day. The court was crowded when further evidence of the "Californian's" officers was taken.

The second officer deposed that he saw a number of rockets and admitted that they resembled distress signals, but said he thought they were private signals. He was sure the vessel was not the "Titanic."

The chief officer testified that he also took that view when he was told of the rockets. There were no references in the log-book to the events of that night.

The third officer deposed that he was satisfied that the vessel was the "Titanic."

Lord Mersey interjected : "That is my opinion, too."

[A Postal Press communique, issued in Simla, says that intimation has been received by the Indian Post Office that the "Titanic" carried no mails from India.]

ANOTHER P. & O. DISASTER.

Steamer "Malta" on Fire in London Dock.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The P. and O. liner "Malta" is on fire in the Albert Dock. Six engines are in attendance and are getting control over the flames.

LONDON, MAY 16.

The fire on the "Malta" has been extinguished, but not until after five hours had passed, and after the hardest work. At one time it was thought that the ship must sink. Twenty-eight feet of water was pumped into the hold. Number 3 hold has been seriously damaged.

THE SUGAR DUTY.

Chancellor Refuses to Agree to a Repeal.

LONDON, MAY 16.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Wedgwood moved the abolition of the Sugar Duty.

Mr. Lloyd-George, replying, regretted his inability to accept the motion because he was unable to deal with the matter immediately. There was no resource available except new taxation, if the sugar duty were abolished. Therefore, he could not encourage any hope of abolition at the present stage.

DARDANELLES MINES.

Straits to be Opened To-day or To-morrow.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 16.

According to the latest official reports the search for mines in the Dardanelles is completed, and it is anticipated that the Straits will be opened to-morrow or Saturday.

INDIAN STUDENTS.

Sir T. Morison Defends Foreign Scientific Study.

WANTED—A NEW SWADESHI.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 16.

Sir Theodore Morison, lecturing before the Indian Guild of Science and Technology at King's College, answered various objections to the system of sending Indian students abroad for technological studies, but he said that none should come who had not read to the B. A. or B. Sc. standard.

He had great faith in attacking the problem of Indian economic development through the educated classes. They were alert and appreciative of new ideas. Success among them was reproductive in ideas, initiating movements and thought. Admitting that difficulties existed in finding suitable avenues for technically trained Indians, he said that they had a right to ask their countrymen for more practical sympathy and a new and enlightened form of Swadeshi.

Indians should invest more largely in well managed concerns, and when they held a majority, or a considerable portion, of the shares, they should urge the Board to take on Indians as juniors in posts of control, and thus promote Indian development and open up avenues of employment for their sons.

AMERICAN TRAIN BANDITS.

Blow up Train and Escape with £28,000.

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 15

Bandits have held up the New York express near Hattisberg. They blew up the express car with dynamite and escaped with booty worth £28,000. The passengers were not molested.

AUSTRALIAN SOCIALISTS.

BROKEN HILL, (Aust.) MAY 16.

As a sequel to the fining of a Socialist, who had to pay £100 for preventing his son from drilling, the miners have taken a ballot on the question of the retention of the Defence Act. The result is in favour of retention.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 16.

The municipality has decided to raise a loan of seven million sterling for public services.

FIGHTING IN TIBET.

Natives' Strong Attempt to Exterminate Chinese.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

News has been received from the Tibet Frontier to the effect that the Tibetan commander despatched a messenger on the 10th instant, from Lhassa to the Dalai Lama stating that the monks of the two principle monasteries are opposed to peace at any cost, and that negotiations have fallen through. Hostilities have been resumed and fighting is taking place at nights.

The Chinese troops number from 600 to 800 men with one cannon and six maxims; but their rifle ammunition and supplies are running short and they are being driven to resort to the indigenous prong guns, keeping their modern cartridges for emergencies.

The Tibetans admit only two hundred killed on their own side so far, and claim to have now 20,000 men in the field armed with 6,000 modern rifles, and reinforcements are coming in. They express themselves as resolved to exterminate the Chinese. The latter will not agree to terms.

The Tibetans are using the captured field guns against the Tengyeling monastery which is held by Chinese and they have damaged the upper portions of it. The Chinese have been driven by the Tibetans from the houses near the Lhassa Cathedral which are now guarded by Moules.

THE PLAGUE SCOURGE.

Mortality in India during Last Week.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Plague mortality for all India during the week ending 11th May stood at 5,244 against 6,211 cases.

The Provincial figures are :

Bombay 277; Madras 12; Bengal 85; Bihar 924; United Provinces 1,111; the Punjab 2,724; Burma, 17; Central Provinces 22; Mysore 9; Hyderabad 17; Central India 84; Rajputana 78 and Kashmir 26.

DEATH OF AN OFFICER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

OOTACAMUND, MAY 16.

The death is announced of Captain G. S. P. Kendal, 61st Pioneers, this morning, from abcess of the liver. The burial will take place this evening with full military honours.

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The late Captain Kendall's remains were interred this afternoon with full military honours in St. Thomas Cemetery, the service being taken by the Rev. Dr. Borlase.

Among those present were; General Barrow; General Woon; General Beatson; Brig-General Rodwell; Colonels Watts and Wingate; Majors Wooldridge and Shanahan ; Captains Wearing, Popham and St. John.

Government House was represented by members of the staff.

Among the wreaths were one from the deceased's mother, another from his brothers, and others from Lady and Sir Barrow, his brother officers etc.

At the conclusion of the service firing parties of the Oxford and Bucks Regiment fired three volleys, the band playing a verse of a hymn between each volley. The bugles then sounded the Last Post.

The Hon. Mr. L. M. Wynch has been elected Master of Lodge "Faith, Hope and Charity," Ootacamund, and will be installed on the 10th of June.

BOMBAY GOVERNORSHIP.

Interesting Forecast in a Calcutta Paper.

COLONEL SEELY MENTIONED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The Bombay correspondent of *Capital* forecasts that Colonel Seely, Under-Secretary for War, will succeed Sir George Clarke as Governor of Bombay in October. *Capital* considers the selection will be a good one as a change from the strenuous administration of Sir George Clarke.

[Colonel, the Right Hon. John Edward Bernard Seely, P. C., D. S. O., is best known in this country as a staunch Liberal who has earned a certain reputation at the Colonial and War Offices. As a matter of fact he has had a remarkable career. Leaving Cambridge, he was called to the Bar in the Inner Temple in 1897, and entering the volunteer movement he became an officer of the Hampshire Carabineers, and when the war broke out went with the Imperial Yeomanry to South Africa. He was mentioned in despatches, won the Queen's medal with five clasps, and the D. S O.

Returning Home in 1901 he found that he had been elected, in his absence, in the Unionist interest, member for the Isle of Wight, and he retained that seat until 1906 in which year, having badly jibbed at Tariff Reform, he was returned for the Abercromby division of Liverpool, as a Liberal.

In 1908 he became Under Secretary for the Colonies in succession to Mr. Winston-Churchill. In 1910 however, he lost his seat, but Sir William Foster retiring from the Ilkeston division of Derbyshire he got back to the House, and for this constituency he sits to-day.

In the present Government he holds the important post of Under Secretary of State for War, and there are few, even among those who differ from him in politics, who do not admit his success.

He is still young at 44.

A SOLDIER'S ADVENTURE.

Remarkable Case in the Madras Bazaar.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 16.

At Fort St. George, before a court-martial, composed of Major C. D. Field (President), Capt. G. H. Riach, R.G.A., and Lieut. D. C. Wilson of the 97th Battery, R.F.A., members, Private A. W. Aldridge, the 2nd Battalion, Leicester Regiment was charged with deserting His Majesty's Service and also with losing by neglect his equipment and clothing. The Adjutant of the Regiment prosecuted and the prisoner, who was undefended, pleaded "not guilty."

In giving evidence he stated that on the 7th of April he left Fort St. George and went to the house of a person named Miss H. Smith at Royapettah, and on his arrival was asked whether he would have something to drink. He replied in the affirmative and shortly after drinking what was offered to him, he said he fell on the floor and remained there until 8 o'clock next morning. He said he was more or less in an unconscious condition for the next ten days and asserted that he was drugged. He also stated that when, after being in the house for ten days, he attempted to escape, he was prevented by the hostile attitude of Natives who threatened to stone him. He said he was kept a prisoner in the house until the civil police came to arrest him on the 2nd of May.

Miss Smith, who was called as a witness, denied the allegations and said that the accused left her house about 8. 30 p.m. on the 7th of April.

Another witness was called and swore to seeing the accused in Miss Smith's house until 11 p.m., on the 7th, when he was removed in what appeared to be a drunken sleep to the house of Miss Smith's aunt at Royapettah where he saw him again towards the end of April.

Mr. R. West, of Messrs Smith and Co. tailors, said while searching for tailors in Royapettah he heard that a European was secreted in one of the native houses and, thinking it strange that such should be the case, he informed the police.

Other evidence as to the character of the accused was also taken and the case closed. Judgment was reserved.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE.

Views of the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MAY 16.

In reply to a letter from the Government of India, asking for an expression of the views of the Madras Chamber of Commerce regarding the future location of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, the Chamber states that the office of the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency should be located at the same place as the Government of India, and that the officer who holds the appointment should not also hold the office of Accountant-General of any Province. It was resolved also to draw the attention of the Government of India to the manner in which the financial interests of Madras are ignored.

BUSY KARACHI.

Rosy Shipping Prospects in the Port.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, MAY 16.

This month is expected to be a busy one for the port as it is reported that nearly all the berthing accommodation will be taken up. Close upon forty steamers are due to arrive.

The s.s. "Sultan Van Kortic," which arrived here this week from Singapore with liquid fuel, left for Mohamerah to take in a cargo of crude oil from the oil works at Abadan and will then proceed to Sumatra where the oil will be refined.

The freight market is quiet with limited enquiry. Rates are firm and steamers on berth are well booked ahead, but shippers are not inclined to pay.

Nine charters are reported.

VICEREGAL DINNER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Field Marshall, Sir William Nicholson, Major-General and Mrs. Cookson, Major-General, Mrs. and Miss Turner will dine at Viceregal Lodge to-night.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

THE MIDNAPUR CASE.

Progress of the Appeal Proceedings.

NEARING THE END.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

In the Midnapur damage suit appeal, to-day, before the Special Bench comprising Mr. Justice Woodroffe, Mr. Justice Coxe, and Mr. Justice Chatterji, Mr. A. N, Dunne concluded his address on behalf of the first defendant, Mr. D. Weston.

Mr. Dunne confined himself to the judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher, and submitted that the findings arrived at by the lower court were not warranted by the evidence. The conspiracy found by Mr. Justice Fletcher was nobody's case, neither of the plaintiff nor the defendants. In conclusion Mr. Dunne, urged that the suit was barred by limitation and cited two English cases in support of his contention.

Mr. Eardley Norton then addressed the Court on behalf of the police-defendants, Deputy Superintendent Moulvi Muzarhal Huq and Inspector Lal Mohan Guha. He submitted that the case made out before Mr. Justice Fletcher was quite different from that mentioned in the notice served on the defendants, the plaint filed in Court, the issues framed, and the pleadings. Counsel was surprised to learn that in appeal the plaintiff was making out quite another case, The defendants did not know which case to meet. The original case was simple. It was that the defendants conspired against the plaintiff alone, and Mr. Dutt wanted to show that the defendants conspired against all the wealthy people of Midnapore and so introduced a large number of irrelevant matter, and for which Mr. K. B. Dutt was responsible. In appeal Mr. Dutt said that he did not implicate Mr. Weston in corruption, but counsel would prove that Mr. Dutt did implicate Mr. Weston.

The cause of action began on the 7th of July with the search of the house of the plaintiff. Mr. Dutt had said that at that date the Moulvi alone knew that a bomb had been placed in the plaintiff's house, and Messrs. Weston and Lal Mohun came to know of it subsequently, that from the 7th to the 12th July, Messrs. Weston and Lal Mohun were not in the conspiracy. Counsel then referred to the issues and pleadings and submitted that the one conspiracy charge in the lower court went into four conspiracies.

Mr, Norton had not concluded when the Court rose.

CALCUTTA TRAMWAYS.

Enginemen's Strike that Failed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

A strike of about seventy enginemen in the Tramway Company power house took place this morning with the result that the service was suspended for an hour and a half. The cause of the strike was according to the men, that several tindals had recently been engaged at higher wages than the same class of men already in service.

The men already employed demanded increases of from one to two rupees a month, and on the demand being refused the whole staff walked out.

The car service was suspended, the cars being held up on all parts of the system, but arrangements were quickly made for a new supply of men and the trams were running again in an hour and a half.

The company refuse to take the strikers back and are making arrangements which they hope will enable a full service to be resumed to-morrow.

CALCUTTA BUILDINGS.

What shall be Done with Them ?

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

The Government of India have done nothing so far beyond calling for a return and valuation statement of the Imperial buildings located in Calcutta. The question of their disposal will now be taken up and possibly adequate accommodation will be provided for several Imperial departments in Calcutta, such as the Record Office, Imperial Library and others.

Some of these buildings will also be transferred to the provincial Government with the usual book transactions of their values.

The Bengal Government will now make definite proposals to meet their requirement.

Belvedere has been talked of as the location of the Technological Institute and Engineering College, but nothing has been so far settled about it or about Hastings House.

FIGHTING CONSUMPTION.

The King Edward Memorial Sanatorium.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABED MAY 16.

The site selected for the United Provinces King Edward Memorial Sanatorium for consumptives is at Lotani, an open spur situated at a high elevation above Bhowali on the Katgodam-Ranikhet cart road. The Nawab of Rampur has given an estate of one hundred and thirty-five acres, with a large bungalow, and another of forty acres with a bungalow, towards the object. Different classes of accommodation will be provided for well-to-do Indian gentlemen for people of ordinary means and for poor. There will also be accommodation for four or five European patients. The site is a most excellent one and has been selected after an examination of thirty sites in the Himalayas with the assistance of Major Walton, I. M. S.

LORD CARMICHAEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 16.

Lord Carmichael has recovered from the indisposition which caused the postponement of the dinner at Government House, Darjeeling last night.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED ON PAGE 6.)

CRICKET FOR THE MILLION.

GREAT MATCHES I HAVE SEEN.

BY

J. T. TYLDESLEY.

APART from those games I have actually taken part in, the number of first-class matches I have seen is very limited, for my pleasure has been in playing rather than watching the game, and although I have lived within six miles of the headquarters of the Lancashire Cricket Club at Old Trafford all my life, my visits to the historic enclosure previous to my own entry into first-class cricket could be counted, if not on the fingers of one hand, certainly on those of both. So the title of this article might very well read, "Great matches I have taken part in."

In this respect one naturally thinks first of Test Matches, and foremost amongst these are the two Tests between England and Australia at Manchester and the Oval in 1902. The first was won by Australia with only three runs to spare, the second falling to England by one wicket. I should think the two coming so close together took more out of the players than any two matches in any of the series between England and Australia.

The most remarkable thing about these games was the fact that the side expected to win when the fourth innings commenced failed in both instances. If anything the game at Manchester was the more fluctuating of the two. On a wicket too soft to be difficult, Australia, before their second wicket fell, had established a seemingly impregnable position, and the total of 299, although short of what it appeared likely to be at one time, was still a big figure, especially as England lost five wickets cheaply on a wicket which had become sticky before stumps were drawn for the day.

WEATHER AGAINST ENGLAND.

The pitch improved somewhat, and a fine performance with the bat by Jackson and Braund, followed by a still finer one by Lockwood with the ball, left England with only 124 to get to win. The weather had kept fine so far, but a downpour after the second day's play opened the game out again. A good start was made, but a rot set in, and just when the excitement was at its height a shower of rain stopped play for nearly an hour, with eight wanted and one wicket to fall. As everybody knows, Tate got a lucky four and then was bowled, and England was beaten by three runs.

It may seem rather a curious theory to put forward, but I maintain that England would have won if only the wickets had been pitched in a line from the pavilion instead of broadside, as is usual at Old Trafford. Before going in to bat I think the England players got an exaggerated idea of what the ball was doing. The wicket, with the exception that some of the top had been knocked off, was in the same slow condition as when Trumper and Duff made their stand at the beginning of the match, and when the ball turned it did so slowly, and to no very great extent. Had the wickets been pitched the opposite way, so that this could have been seen from the pavilion, the England batsmen would have gone in with more confidence, and the runs would probably have been made easily.

For excitement, constant change, fine batting and bowling performances, it would be almost impossible to imagine a finer match.

In less than three weeks it was followed by the one at the Oval, which ran it a very close race. Unlike the game at Manchester, the Australians held the upper hand right from the beginning until very near the close of the game, for, after the Colonials had made 324 on a good wicket, heavy rain again placed England in difficulties, and it was as much as could be done to avoid the follow-on. Before the wicket had fully recovered Australia were disposed of for 121, a really good performance, for which, Lockwood was again mainly responsible, and had the weather only kept good there was a prospect of an interesting finish. But rain again interfered, and England were faced with the stupendous task of making 263 runs on a sticky wicket. The game seemed as good as over, especially when five men were out for 48 runs.

A REMARKABLE CHANGE.

Cricket is noted for remarkable changes, but surely the change that came over that game at the Oval in the last two hours must be the greatest on record. The strongest batting side that ever represented the Mother Country, using orthodox methods, would never make 263 runs on such a pitch once in twenty times.

But there was an unorthodox batsman on England's side—Gilbert Jessop. Only he could make victory possible. Would his methods succeed? He started rather shakily, but warming to his work he played the innings of his life. It would perhaps be unfair to others to say that Jessop won the match, and yet without him it could not have been done. On his departure hopes were blighted again, but when Rhodes and Hirst gradually rubbed out the required 15 to win, to crowd could contain themselves no longer and the scene that followed in front of the pavilion was one that will never be forgotten by the players. It was a good thing that this match was the last of the five Tests !

For several reasons the first Test played between the M.C.C. team, captained by P. F. Warner, and Australia at Sydney in December, 1903, was a great and notable match. R. E. Foster made the record score of 287 in Test matches, and Trumper carried his bat through one innings for 185, and also made a big stand with Clem Hill, broken by the famous run-out incident, when the members of the Sydney Club showed in a noisy manner their disapproval of the decision.

The match ran well into the sixth day, and the items already mentioned kept up the interest and excitement during the whole time, and although the M.C.C. team was in the end victorious by five wickets, the game hovered in the balance until the final stand by Hayward and Hirst.

The match was full of variations. England started remarkably well by dismissing Australia for 285 on a perfect pitch, although a night's heavy rain gave the score a much more inflated appearance from the England point of view. Now, the Sydney wicket is made of the famous "Bulli" soil, and is never a sticky wicket for long, but during that time it assists the bowlers to such an extent that the fielding side fully expect to get rid of at least half their opponents before it recovers again, so that by only losing two wickets before lunch in an hour and a half's play, the M.C.C. team had accomplished a good performance.

BARRACKING STOPS GAME.

It was well that Arnold was sent in just before interval to save Foster's wicket, for after lunch the wicket was quite firm again and "R. E." proceeded to make the record score. Nothing daunted, however, by a deficit of 292, Trumper and Duff made an excellent beginning, followed by a good stand between the former and Clem Hill which was closed by the run-out in attempting a fifth run. Hill

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had a big struggle in making his fourth run, and over-ran his wicket by quite twelve yards. The ball in the meantime had gone for an overthrow, and to make his fifth run he had to go quite thirty yards. The consequence was Relf had no difficulty in running him out easily.

The scene that followed was by far the worst exhibition on a cricket field I have seen. And the worst feature of it was that the "barracking" which took place originated in the members' enclosure. Warner made an unsuccessful appeal in front of the pavilion for good sportsmanship, but was howled down, and the game was suspended for a few minutes.

The scene was entirely uncalled for. At the time I was fielding close to the umpire, who gave the decision, and if there was one good decision made during the whole tour that was surely the one. It was not even a near thing, and no umpire with his eyes in the right place could have done otherwise.

It has always been my opinion that Hill himself—perhaps quite unconsciously—was the cause of the uproar. He took double the time to walk to the pavilion than usual. I don't think this was intentional, because no man, however fit, after batting for an hour or two and finishing up by running out a five run with a final effort to get home, can walk his fastest.

TRUMPER'S GREAT FEAT.

Up to that point Australia had made a grand recovery, and were almost on even terms again, and no doubt Hill felt it very keenly—getting out in that manner—and as he walked slowly away disappointment was written all over him. Now the member's enclosure is in absolutely the worst position in the field to judge a run-out, so that those on the pavilion could not tell for certain whether the decision was good or bad, but evidently the impression gathered from one look at Hill as he walked away was that the batsman was dissatisfied with the decision, and before they could be reassured that it was not so the uproar began.

Nobody else stayed very long with Trumper after that, and he had the satisfaction of performing the unique feat of carrying his bat through the innings in a Test Match.

After all those runs had been made on it, the pitch showed signs of wear, and the ball began to turn a bit, and the 194 runs necessary to win were not made without a great deal of anxiety on our part. Four wickets were down for 83, and then Hirst was missed before he had scored. Profiting by his fortune he assisted Hayward to bring the side to victory, after the longest and one of the finest games I have taken part in.

A GREAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Many of the matches between Lancashire and Yorkshire produce great games, and David Hunter's benefit at Bradford in 1897 came very near to being one of the greatest struggles of the series on account of the fight against time at the finish. At 4-30 on the third day Lancashire went into the field for Yorkshire's second innings with a lead of 9. With only two hours to play and the wicket plumb everything pointed to a drawn game. F. S. Jackson, the Yorkshire captain, altered the order of going in, and sent his men in anyhow, under the impression that it was only a question of playing out time. But things went Lancashire's way from the commencement, and in less than an hour eight wickets had fallen, and Yorkshire were only 29 runs on. Peel could not bat owing to an injury, and with the last men—Hunter and Haigh—in, the Tykes were faced with a great possibility of defeat. The two H's, however, stayed together until just after six o'clock.

There only remained a quarter of an hour in which to make the 58 required to win, and our captain decided not to make the attempt. Still, Lancashire could not have lost, and 58 runs have been made in fifteen minutes on many occasions, so we might have had a try.

(TELEGRAMS CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5.

MAHOMEDAN UNIVERSITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

His Highness, the Nizam of Hyderabad, in addition to his donation of five lakhs, has made an annual grant of Rs. 12,000 to the Moslem University Fund. The Nawab of Jangira has made an annual grant of Rs. 1,200. The total amounts now promised come to Rs. 45,26,000, of which nearly twenty-five lakhs have been collected.

PUNJAB POLICEMEN'S CRIME.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 16.

Two constables, of the Naylakha police station at Lahore, have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each in the Court for using criminal force on a Hindu woman.

THE HEAT WAVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MAY 16.

The weather has been abnormally hot in Lahore for the last two days. The maximum shade temperature yesterday was over 114 and the mean of the 24 hours more than 11 degrees above normal.

THE KHOST REVOLT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 16.

The Frontier correspondent of the *Pioneer* states that some 4,000 Shinwari, Kohistani, Ningrahar and other tribal levies are accompanying regular troops.

RULING CHIEFS IN SIMLA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Their Highnesses the Maharajah of Patiala and the Maharajah of Kishengarh arrived at Viceregal Lodge to-day as the guests of His Excellency the Viceroy.

PTOMAINE "EPIDEMIC."

Ceylon Hotel Converted into a Hospital.

A telegram, from Bandarawella to the "Times of Ceylon", dated the 10th of May, stated:—

The Bandarawella hotel has practically been turned into a hospital, ten visitors being prostrated with acute ptomaine poisoning, which they ascribe to food supplied at dinner on Wednesday. Miss Lucy Ferguson alone has been looking after the patients day and night, but to-day a Hatton nurse arrived and a doctor is in attendance.

The poisoning is said to be the result of eating tinned mushrooms. The following are the victims:—

Mrs. A. S. Pagden, Mr. and Mrs. Ivor Etherington, Miss Young, Mr. Raymond, Miss Pullen, Mrs. Gliddons and nurse, all of Colombo, Sir. W. G. Dickson, Mrs. Russel, Kalutara, and Mrs. Buchanan of Bandarawella.

Mr. Raymond, Miss Young and Mrs. Etherington are very seriously ill.

THE RAILWAY SITUATION.

120,000 Tons Awaiting Transit to Bombay.

A GLOOMY OUTLOOK.

THE Bombay Chamber of Commerce has, so far received no reply to the representations which it recently addressed to the Railway Board, in regard to the present situation.

This, we gather from inquiry among one or two leading firms, is not in any way improved. At the present moment, there are, exclusive of rice, myrabolums and manganese ore, 120,000 tons of goods, an amount equivalent to the cargoes of twenty fair-sized steamers, waiting on the G. I. P., B. B. & C. I. and connected railways, for delivery in Bombay, when waggons for their carriage can be provided. This quantity would, of course, be much larger were Bombay doing her normal volume of trade, but as a matter of fact merchants at present are not ordering to the extent of their full requirements, but merely to an amount, of which apparently there is a chance of delivery.

One principal merchant remarked that there was no immediate prospect of relief. This it was useless to expect until the Railway Board was ready and able to undertake a steady and continued programme of railway development, including the doubling of main lines, the provision of more crossing-places and the extension of yards. Some scheme he thought would have to be devised, by which railway finance could be made independent of the annual budget. Personally, he added, he would rather see a little less money spent on education, sanitation, irrigation and other objects, which absorb the bulk of Indian expenditure, and the funds thus saved devoted to adequate development of the railway system. What, he asked, was the good of extensive systems of irrigation and the construction of canals, when after produce had been grown with their assistance, it was impossible to move it to its natural market.

A MERSEY COLLISION.

Dispute between Calcutta and Bombay Liners.

Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane, assisted by Trinity Masters, sitting in the Admiralty Court April 19th, had before him the case of the owners of the steamer "Explorer" v. the owners of the steamer "Elysia." This was a claim and counter-claim for damages which occurred in the Sloyne on December 17th last. The "Explorer" was at anchor, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Calcutta, and the "Elysia" was on a voyage from Bombay to Liverpool.

The plaintiff's case was that at 6 a. m. on the day in question the "Explorer," 4,871 tons net register, partly laden with general cargo from Calcutta, and in charge of a Mersey pilot, was lying in anchor in the Sloyne, near to the Cunard buoy, in a position selected by the pilot. Her anchor lights were being duly exhibited. In these circumstances the "Elysia" coming up the river in charge of the tang "Toxteth" suddenly swerved to port as if under a starboard helm, and with her stem struck the port bow of the "Explorer" a heavy blow, causing damage. Plaintiffs alleged that those on the "Elysia" and her tug were negligent in not keeping clear of the anchored vessel.

The plaintiffs' case on the other hand was that the "Elysia," 3,994 tons net registered, from Bombay to Liverpool with cargo and passengers, was proceeding up the Mersey in charge of a pilot and with a tug fast ahead, when white and green lights were observed. The lights, which were taken to be those of a steamship under way, were seen about a mile distant, and bearing slightly on the starboard bow. The green light was in fact the light of a tug fast to or attached alongside the starboard side of the "Explorer." As a consequence those on the "Elysia" were misled and the helm was starboard. Afterwards, when it was seen that the "Explorer" was at the anchor, measures were taken to rectify the mistake but without avail, the collision happening. It was alleged that those on the "Explorer" were negligent in allowing to be exhibited on the tug a green light in such a position as to be mistaken for the starboard side light of the "Explorer."

Both sides put forward the alternative plea of compulsory pilotage each alleging that if their vessels was in fault the compulsory pilot in charge was alone to blame.

His Lordship, giving judgment, said that the collision, having occurred between the "Explorer" at anchor and the "Elysia" under way, prima facie the explanation for what occurred must come from the latter ship. The explanation which the defendants offered was that they were misled by the green light of the "Westcock"—in attendance upon the "Explorer"—into the belief that the "Explorer" was under way. He had come to the conclusion on the evidence that the "Westcock" was not made fast to the "Explorer," and he was advised that inasmuch as the tug was steaming two knots an hour in order to stem the tide, she would have been carrying improper lights if she would have been exhibiting other than underway lights. In the circumstances, he must hold that the cause of the collision was the faulty navigation of the "Elysia," and that the pilot of that vessel was to blame. The question, however, remained whether the pilot was solely to blame. The master of the "Elysia" was on the bridge with the pilot, and was part of the "look out" of the vessel. In his lordship's opinion the master ought to have seen much earlier that the lights reported ahead belonged to a vessel at anchor and have called the attention of the pilot to the misapprehension he was manifestly under, namely, that he was approaching a ship under way. Even had the master spoken to the pilot when he (the master) at anchor —namely, two minutes before the impact—the collision might have been avoided. His lordship knew how difficult it was for a master, in the present state of the law, to know exactly when to interfere with the navigation by the pilot, and what a very dangerous thing it was to divide responsibility, but this was clearly a case in which the master should have interfered. Therefore, though the "Elysia" was to blame by reason of the negligence of the pilot, the latter did not receive all proper assistance from the master. Consequence, the defendant's plea of compulsory pilotage failed and there must be judgment for the plaintiffs on the claim and counter-claim with costs, the damages to be assessed.

PRECEDENCE IN KATHIAWAR.

Dispute between Junagad and Mangrol.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 13.

The history of the dispute between Junagad and Mangrol on the question of Junagad's right to summon Mangrol to attend Darbars held by British representatives as an attendant of Junagad is an ancient one. The late Sheikh of Mangrol persisted in refusing to attend Darbars at the invitation of Junagad. For disobeying the orders of the Junagad Darbar to attend the opening ceremony of Bahaddin College in 1900 and a Darbar held by H. E. the Governor of Bombay in the same year, the Junagad Darbar passed an order fining him Rs. 500.

Mr. Fitzerald, the then Agent to the Governor, held that Mangrol was not a separate state under the Kathiawar Agency and that it was subordinate to Junagad, but however, as an act of grace suggested that the fine should be remitted.

The Sheikh of Mangrol, however, relied on an agreement passed in 1879, and Colonel Barton's order of 1881, in which Junaged was told not to issue disrespectful notices to a clever and educated Chief like the Sheikh and was warned to behave towards the Sheikh just in the same way as a second-class Chief of Kathiawar.

I understand that in view of the recent Darbars that were to be held in Delhi, the Sheikh of Mangrol again approached the Bombay Government and the Government of India, to recognize his status as an independent Chief, but that the Government have declined to reconsider their former decision in the matter.

THE PILGRIM TRADE.

Karachi to be Thrown open for Embarkation.

REST CAMP ESTABLISHED.

THE following Press Note has been issued by the Government of Bombay:—

In June 1910 the Anjuman-i-Islamia of Baluchistan made a representation to the effect that the Port of Karachi should be thrown open for the embarkation of pilgrims to the Hedjaz. This was forwarded by the Government of India to the Bombay Government for consideration. Exhaustive enquiries were made both in Karachi and in Bombay with a view to ascertaining first whether the proposal was a feasible one and free from objection generally, and secondly, what special arrangements and what expenditure its adoption would entail.

The Commissioner in Sind held a conference of local officers on the subject and finally submitted detailed proposals of which the following are the principal features. It was estimated that the number of pilgrims from Northern India and Afghanistan who would embark from Karachi in the event of this port being declared open will be not less than 8,000, and that the maximum number of pilgrims present in Karachi at any given time will be 3,000. In view of the inadequate accommodation to be found in the city of Karachi for such a large influx of strangers it was considered necessary to establish a rest camp in which they will remain pending embarkation. A suitable site for this camp has been selected on the north bank of the southern branch of the Lyari river conveniently situated with respect to the business quarter of the city and easily accessible by the tramway.

The cost of constructing the camp, which will be of a semi-permanent character is estimated at Rs. 30,000 and the Municipality undertake the lighting, water-supply and conservancy arrangements during the four months that it will remain open, at a charge of Rs. 500 a month. The special staff required to control and supervise the pilgrim traffic will be a Protector of Pilgrims on Rs. 150 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 50 assisted by two permanent and three temporary clerks. During the outgoing season, moreover, the Port Health Officer will require extra staff in the shape of one, and possibly two, sub-assistant surgeons and a nurse on Rs. 100 with a conveyance allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem to deal with female pilgrims. A small hospital will be maintained at the camp and for this the necessary additional medical establishment will be provided. The arrangements for disinfecting outgoing passengers will have to be extended during the pilgrim season and this also will entail extra staff. Finally a considerable body of the police will have to be drafted in to preserve order and guard the camp. The total annually recurring expenditure in connection with the arrangements for dealing with the pilgrim traffic is estimated at Rs. 11,000.

On receipt of the above proposals Government caused enquiries to be made in Bombay with a view to ascertaining whether the shipping companies engaged in the pilgrim traffic would be prepared to arrange for regular sailings from Karachi to Jeddah. The replies received showed that while the companies were unable to give a definite assurance on the point they were fully prepared to meet any considerable demand for passages from Karachi that might arise.

The Bombay Government being satisfied that suitable arrangements for dealing with the pilgrim traffic could be made and that the proposal was generally feasible and unobjectionable, thereupon addressed the Government of India recommending the notification of Karachi as a pilgrim port. In their opinion this measure was eminently desirable both as tending to relieve the present congestion of pilgrim traffic in Bombay and as promoting the convenience of the pilgrims themselves. The Government of India sanctioned the proposal and the opening of the port to pilgrim traffic was duly notified on the 24th April 1912.

Orders have now been given for the early preparation of the rest camp, the ernstruction of the building required for the new disinfecting station, and the engagement of the special staff referred to above, and it is hoped that everything will be in readiness for the ensuing pilgrim season which will set in next August. In the meanwhile steps are also being taken to give the widest possible publicity to the fact that Karachi has been now declared a pilgrim port, so that intending pilgrims may as far as practicable avail themselves of this convenience.

BOMBAY CROP REPORTS.

The following summary of crop reports in the Bombay Presidency for the past week has been published:—

There was slight rain during the week in parts of Ratnagiri, Kanara, the Deccan, the Karnatak and Kolhapur. Preparation of lands for cultivation of kharif crops is generally in progress. Agricultural stock is deteriorating in parts of Sind, Gujarat, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Kathiawar and Palanpur; it is deficient in parts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch. Drinking water and water for irrigation are insufficient in many places in the Presidency proper. The fodder-supply is generally inadequate. Prices of food-grains have risen in Sukkur, Kanara and West Khandesh, have fallen in Thar and Parkar and Ahmednagar; elsewhere they are stationary. The quantities of food-grains purchaseable per rupee are 25 to 59 per cent. less than normal in Sind. 29 to 51 per cent. less than normal in Gujarat, 23 to 31 per cent. less than normal in the Konkan, 31 to 53 per cent. less than normal in the Deccan and 40 to 47 per cent. less than normal in the Karnatak.

Distress continues throughout the Panch Mahals district and parts of Kathiawar. Relief measures are adequate and no wandering or emaciation is noticed. The public health is generally good, and people on relief works are in good condition. People find employment in digging temporary wells. Suspension of land revenue has been granted and takavi is being freely advanced. The stocks of grain are sufficient. Price of bajri is 9 to 10, and of maize 10 to 11 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works for the week ending 11th May were 39,234 in the Panch Mahals and 8,163 in Kathiawar. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 41,720 in the Panch Mahals. The numbers on test works in Kaira were 3,031, and on gratuitous relief in Ahmedabad, Kaira, West Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur and Belgaum 18,204. In the Native States of Kathiawar, Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Rewa Kantha the numbers on test works were 4,825 and on gratuitous relief 3,860.

"INDUSTRIES AND POWER."

The May number of this useful, technical journal teems with good things. Its most notable feature is an illustrated article on the "manufacture of oxygen," while some interest will also be awakened by the motoring notes, and a correspondence appealing on the resuscitation of the Western India Motor Union.

Altogether a very interesting number.

THE Government of India will, in due course, issue a resolution defining the function and position of the newly-appointed successor to the late Colonel Leslie, as Sanitary Commissioner. His relations with the Director-General of the Indian Medical Service will also be defined. A final reference on these points has been made to the Secretary of State.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending May 11, was 797, giving a death-rate of 42·31 per annum per thousand as against 44·01 in the corresponding period of last year and 45·02 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 67 died from fevers; 90, plague; 36, small-pox; 7, measles; 8, cholera; 48, phthisis; 52, diseases of the nervous system; 185, affections of the respiratory organs; 60, diarrhœa; 18, dysentery; 26, still-born; 92, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 38; Brahmin, 26; Lingaet, 5; Bhattia, 9; Hindu of other caste, 381; Hindu low caste, 90; Musalman, 177; Parsee, 25; Jew, 4; Native Christian, 24; Eurasian, 2; and European, 6. The total number of births was 378 as against 354 for the corresponding period of last year and 337, the average over the past five years.

LAW AND POLICE.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

Sensational Judgment in a Shipping Case.

LEAKY BOATS SOLD TO LOCAL PASSENGER STEAMER.

THE Chief Judge yesterday delivered judgment in the suit of Mahomedali Hussonali and another against Chhabildass Laloobhai and others, trading as James Mackintosh and Company, to recover Rs. 1,500.

The plaintiffs claimed that they had sold two life-boats and a gig to the defendants for Rs. 1,500 and delivered them to the Mahomedan captain of the s.s. "Gallia", belonging to the defendants, after purchasing them from the s.s. "Narkua." They said that the boats were quite in accordance with Board of Trade requirements and that they had all the necessary requisites except three compasses.

The defence was that the life-boats and gig were not according to Board of Trade requirements and the defendants claimed a set-off for Rs. 220-10, which, they said, they spent on repairs and providing articles required by the Board of Trade regulations.

The Mahomedan captain of the s.s. "Gallia" was examined on behalf of the plaintiffs. In the course of his evidence, he stated that when he went to take delivery of the life-boats and gig, he found several articles wanting besides the compasses. The life-boats, on being taken delivery of, were put in the water and they were immediately filled with water and they had to drag them up on board the s.s. "Narkua."

The defendants examined Mr. Ellery, Government Engineer and Surveyor. Witness said that, in the life-boats in dispute, he found several things wanting, which were required according to the Board of Trade regulations. He suggested that those articles should be provided and the boats and gig should be repaired. Looking at the defendants' bill for Rs. 220-10, he said that there were two hooks valued at Rs. 3, which were not required.

The Chief Judge, delivering judgment, said that the boats were intended to float and not to sink in the water. From the condition of the life-boats disclosed in the evidence, it was terrible to think of the fate of the unfortunate passengers, who would have to resort to them in the event of danger to their lives, as the life-boats were without life-belts, air-tank etc. The conduct of the plaintiffs was most contemptible and the only adequate punishment, one would think of inflicting on a man who tried to pass off those boats as being in accordance with the Board of Trade requirements, would be to place the owner in one of them in mid-ocean to enable him to see the consequence of such conduct.

His Honour, accordingly, allowed the defendants' claim for a set off for Rs. 217-10, and passed a decree in favour of the plaintiffs for the balance. The plaintiffs were ordered to pay to the defendants Rs. 30 as professional costs.

ROTTEN POTATOES.

At the Small Causes Court, Mr. A. K. Donald, Second Judge, disposed of a suit brought by Sydney Kupfer and another, trading as Bettman and Kupfer, against Mahomed Sale Mahomed to recover Rs. 1,598 by way of damages by reason of the defendant's alleged failure to pay for and take delivery of 500 bags of potatoes indented by him through the plaintiffs from Naples.

The defence to the suit was that the 500 bags of potatoes had not arrived in Bombay and that the defendant had tendered the price of as many bags as had arrived. To this the plaintiffs replied, by saying that under the terms of the indent, the defendant was bound to pay for as many bags as had been mentioned in the bill of lading and in the invoice and that the remaining bags must be taken to have rotted on the voyage.

After hearing the evidence in the case, his Honour, in delivering judgment, said that the bill of lading was not a clean one inasmuch as it bore the remarks "all bags soaking with water." It had also not been proved that the 500 bags had been shipped. The shipper from Naples had shipped for more consignees than one and it did not appear amongst whose consignments there was a shortage, which, it was noticed, from the manifest the ship brought it was heavy. It was, therefore not fair to throw the burden of the potatoes shortlanded upon the defendant. His Honour held that the plaintiffs increased the damage by refusing to accept the tender for as many bags as had arrived, for then they could have delivered the bags of potatoes that had actually arrived to the defendant and sued him for the price of the remaining bags only. He further held that it was not proved that the number of bags mentioned in the bill of lading had been shipped from Naples, and dismissed the plaintiffs' suit.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Alleged Jewellery Frauds on Nagpur Zemindar.

AN ABSENT COMPLAINANT.

Mr. K. Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, was occupied yesterday afternoon with the resumed hearing of the case in which Raghunath Prashad Anand Rao is charged with cheating the Bhonsle Estate in Nagpur in the Central Provinces of a quantity of jewellery valued at Rs. 40,000.

It is alleged in this case that the accused passed two post dated cheques for Rs. 17,000 and Rs. 7,000 respectively. When presented on due date, it is further alleged, they were dishonoured.

A considerable array of counsel and pleaders represented various interests in the case. Mr. H. Campbell appeared to prosecute, and Mr. P. Godhino defended the accused. At pleader also watched the proceedings on behalf of Rao Bahadur Ramkrishna Pandit, manager of the estate.

Mr. Campbell said a summons had been issued against the Raja Bahadur, but he had not complied with it, but he had sent two telegrams stating he was ill and could not undertake the journey to Bombay. Counsel said he would have to apply for a warrant against the Raja to appear as a witness, but in the meantime would go on with the case in his absence.

Khan Sahib E. Jacob, an extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces, was called. He deposed to having heard the parties talking about the transaction. He remembered having heard the accused being told to pay up the amount of the cheques.

A representative of the People's Bank was the next to enter the box, and he put in the accused's account with the Bank. This account showed that on the date of the cheques there stood a balance of Rs. 55 to the credit of the accused, and that amount stood to his credit from the day on which the cheques were written up to the date it was presented for payment.

The accused, asked if he had anything to say, pleaded "not guilty."

Replying to the Magistrate the accused said he had received the jewellery from Raja Bahadur Raghunathji Bhonsle. It was sent to him in Bombay. He had arranged for the payment for the same. The accused had received instructions to remit an amount against the receipt of the jewellery and a letter to that effect had been brought to him by a man from the Raja. He had instructions to sell the ornaments when the market was favourable, and good prices could be obtained. The accused sent Rs. 1,000 by telegraphic money order on the 25th of September. On the 28th he gave Rs. 20,000 in currency notes and a post-dated cheque for Rs. 17,000 in favour of the Raja to the man who had brought the jewellery. He gave a sealed letter to the man to be given to the Raja. The cheque was drawn on the Punjab National Bank. The man's name was Bapuji Akant and he was accompanied by Gunaji Jamadar who also was a servant of the Raja. The accused expected that there would be money in the bank on the 16th of October, the date of the cheque. There was nothing due by him to the Raja against the jewellery. He had also drawn another cheque in favour of the Raja Bahadur for Rs. 7,000. It was post-dated. It was drawn because he was promised that a further lot of jewellery would be sent to him. Certain terms were made with him by a Manager of the Raja, named R. N. Gadkari. The terms were that if no further jewellery was sent to him he could draw hundies and they would be accepted, or he would be given a power of attorney to raise money on the Raja's building in Bombay. He was not able to pay the amount of the cheque for Rs. 7,000. He expected to raise money against the security of the Raja's building, but the power of attorney, which was in Marathi, was not thought satisfactory by the solicitors of the moneylender who demanded it to be worded according to their draft. The solicitors were Messrs. Payne and Co. and the moneylender was Ismail Haji Gul Mahomed. Regarding the cheque for Rs. 17,000, the accused said he had instructed the Punjab National Bank to remit the amount of the cheque to the Nagpur branch of the Specie Bank and the latter was instructed to pay it to the agent of the Bombay Banking Company, who was to pay the amount to Pandit, as the cheque could not be cashed because it was mutilated.

Mr. Campbell then applied for a warrant against the Raja to enforce his attendance in Court. In the meantime he asked the Court to frame a charge against the accused.

The Magistrate said he proposed to frame a charge in respect of the cheque for Rs. 17,000 only and leave the other to be dealt with after hearing the Raja Bahadhur's evidence.

Mr. Godhino submitted that if the whole case was to be treated as one, the charges on all counts should be framed simultaneously. If no charge at present was to be framed on the other count it must be left out altogether.

Mr. Kemp intimated that he was not framing a charge then, but would do so at the next hearing.

In the meantime the Court ordered the issue of a bailable warrant for the attendance of the Raja.

The case was adjourned until the 25th instant.

PARSI DEFAMATION CASE.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastur, yesterday, Hormusji Dhanjibhoy Patel, a Parsi engine-driver in the G. I. P. Railway, charged Nusserwanji Framji Markar, also a Parsi, Manager and Secretary of the Railway Co-operative Stores at Igatpuri, with defamation.

The complainant alleged that the accused, in December last, wrote a letter to the Loco-Superintendent, Mr. T. W. Bonner, in which he stated that the complainant prearranged and feigned sickness: that the complainant absented himself with the deliberate purpose of travelling for other business than the Company's, by feigning sickness and that he engaged himself in other than the company's business for gain; that on the 15th December on which date he was on medical certificate, he went to Bombay without leave from his superiors and came back on the evening of the same date, that on that day, he travelled to and from Bombay without any ticket or pass and on his return from Bombay allowed no opportunity to the ticket collector to collect his ticket as he left the platform and went home by crossing the rails and not by the bridge; that on the 19th November, though the complainant was ordered to work a "troops special" to proceed up to Bhusawal, he on some plea or other did not proceed to Bhusawal, but got out at Nandgaon to get himself back to Igatpuri as early as he could with the object of attending to certain affairs there.

The complainant repudiated all the imputations and said they were made with the intention to harm his reputation. The accused, he said, bore a grudge against him under the following circumstances. He, the complainant, was honorary secretary to the Bai Manekbai Oomriger Anglo Vernacular School at Igatpuri. At one time, he was very friendly with the accused. Two Parsi girls, daughters of a friend of the accused, were attending that school. In July last, they left and joined a convent school. They were admitted to the latter on the understanding that they had completed their vernacular course. As the girls had not completed that course the matter was brought to the notice of the educational inspector, which resulted in the dismissal of the two girls from the Convent school. The accused then repeatedly requested the complainant to influence the headmaster of the school to issue certificates to the effect that the girls had completed their vernacular course. The complainant refused to accede to this request and the accused fell out with him.

Mr. William Bonner examined on behalf of the complainant said that if the allegations contained in the letters were true, the complainant would be dealt with by his superiors.

A charge was framed against the accused. The accused pleaded "not guilty" and put in a long written statement in which he stated that the motive assigned to him was false. He denied having approached the complainant with regard to the school certificates. He admitted having written the letters to the railway officials which, he said, were written in good faith and in the interests of the Railway Company. He would justify several of the allegations and said he was prepared to prove them. The case was adjourned.

ALLEGED BOGUS COMPANIES.

THE case in which Narayen Raghunath Rajyadhakhsh, Secretary, Bombay Branch of the Hindoostan Business Company of Lahore, was charged with cheating Dhanamal Chellaram, jeweller of Bombay, on March 30 and April 1 in respect of jewellery to the extent of Rs. 432, also came up before Mr. Setalvad.

The circumstances in which the accused was arrested in Lahore and brought to Bombay have been reported.

The accused applied for time to call Narayen Pandurang, the man, who, he said, was living in the Bazar at Ratnagiri and had given him the drafts which were dishonoured.

Inspector Morris, C. I. D., who prosecuted, said the accused had not given the surname of the man and the police in spite of many efforts could not find him. However, Mr. Morris said if the accused thought it was possible to find him he had no objection to the accused trying to do so and to call him as a witness for the defence.

The Magistrate remarked that it would be a very desirable thing if the C. I. D. found out the frauds of these bogus companies which had recently been started in large numbers and report to Government.

Inspector Morris said in most cases the companies had been started in the North and branches were opened in Bombay.

The Magistrate said even then the public should be protected.

The case was adjourned.

INCORRIGIBLE CHAUFFEUR.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Soheshay charged A. Naik, a chauffeur employed by the Indian Motor Car Company, with rash and negligent driving along Wodehouse Road on April 14. It was alleged that the accused was driving very fast at a time when traffic was heavy in the locality. The accused had been convicted on two previous occasions. He pleaded "guilty" and admitted going 16 miles an hour. The Magistrate fined him Rs. 30 warning him at the same time that if he was brought before the Court again he would be sent to jail.

A FORCED SECURITY.

BEFORE the same Magistrate, Inspector Smith charged Isahbai Nazimudin, a shop-keeper at Bhuleshwar, with the theft of a piece of velvet valued at Rs. 25, the property of Akbarali Mahomedali. It was alleged that on Sunday morning the complainant was passing the accused's shop, carrying the velvet under his arm. The accused called him and demanded Rs. 36-8 which he owed him. The complainant said he would give it to him later. The accused thereupon snatched the piece of velvet from him and said he would not return it until the debt was paid. The defence was that the cloth was taken from the complainant as security for the debt. The Magistrate held that technical theft had been committed and ordered the accused to be bound over in the sum of Rs. 30 to be of good behaviour for three months.

THE Marathi pamphlet entitled "Shri Chhatrapatichya Janmotsavapritysrth ek chimutla Padya Samgraha" (i. e., "A small collection of songs for the birthday festival of Shri Chhatrapati"), printed at Poona has been proscribed.

BONNOT THE BANDIT.

KILLED AFTER SIEGE OF FIVE HOURS.

Scene Witnessed by 10,000 People.

The following graphic description of the incidents leading up to the death of Bonnot, the Paris Bandit, are taken from Paris papers received in Bombay yesterday by intermediate steamer dated April 28th:—

Ever since the murder last week of M. Jouin, the Deputy Chief of the Paris Criminal Investigation Department, an army of detectives has been conducting a regular "drive" of all the southern suburbs of Paris. Carouy, one of the most dangerous members of the gang, was caught in the south of Paris, near the Orleans railway line and on Wednesday last Bonnot's track was lost near the same line at Ivry. Convinced by this that the bandits must have some place of refuge in the adjacent country, the detectives devoted themselves to systematic search of all the Anarchist haunts in that district.

Early yesterday morning the hunt brought M. Guichard, head of the detective force, to Choisy-le-Roi, a pretty little town situated on the Orlsans line about six miles from Paris and about five from Petit-Ivry, where Bonnot was last seen. M. Guichard's object was to search a small motor-car garage, which had been let by a local Anarchist named Fromentin to a man called Dubois. This garage had been reported to the police as a possible hiding-place for one or more members of the gang.

The Fromentin garage, an ugly little structure of wood and plaster, is situated at a cross-road just outside Choisy, the back of the building, which is hardly more than a shed, lying on the Rue Jules Valles, and the side facing towards the Avenue de la Republique (the main road running through Choisy into Paris). Though there are a number of pleasant little summer villas at the back, the garage itself stands alone, in the middle of a fair-sized grass plot. In front is a small yard enclosed by barbed wire.

The garage has two storeys, the ground floor consisting of the repairing works, giving on to the Rue Jules Valles at the back, with a living-room in front. The upper storey is composed of two rooms, one in the front and the other room at the back. Access to the upper part is obtained by a rough ladder running up the front of the house to a kind of balcony, on which the upper rooms open.

It was in this drab little shanty that M. Guichard suspected that Bonnot or some of his companions in crime might be hiding. Papers in the name of Dubois, in fact, were found in the road-mender's hut in the forest where the bandits spent the night before stealing the car with which they carried out the raid on the Chantilly bank.

THE FIRST SHOTS.

The opening scenes of yesterday's dramatic events were recounted to me by M. Guichard (writes a "Daily Mail" representative, who witnessed the end of the infamous bandit's career of crime), when I arrived yesterday morning in front of the garage. The chief of the Paris detective service was covered with dust and almost voiceless from fatigue, whilst his eyes were red with want of sleep. Round his waist he wore his tricolour sash of office, and the butt of a revolver protruded from the inside pocket of his frock-coat. On the lapel of his coat a spent bullet had whipped out a morsel of cloth—without, however, inflicting any hurt.

"We arrived at 7-35 in front of the garage," he said, "myself, Legrand, my chief assistant, and sixteen detectives. We all had our revolvers in our hands. I opened the door of the garage very carefully and suddenly found myself face to face with a man who was in the act of mounting a motor-bicycle.

"The instant he saw us his hand went like a flash to his pocket. At the same moment one of my men fired. He missed. The man replied with his weapon, and wounded Detective Arlon on the arm. Another of our detectives levelled his revolver, but the weapon missed fire. I then ordered my men to stop firing, and called out: 'Hands up! Come out, and we shan't hurt you!' But the man withdrew further into the shop. A door slammed. He was gone!

"We went out on to the grass plot in front of the house. Hardly had we emerged from the shed than a man appeared on the balcony, and, taking shelter behind a sign-post, opened fire on our group. Detective Augene fell shot twice in the stomach.

"A regular fusillade then took place between our men and the bandits in the house, whilst I had Augene taken to a neighbouring grocer's to receive first aid, prior to going to hospital."

The man first seen by M. Guichard was Dubois. The man on the balcony was Bonnot. His livid face and burning eyes, his thick-set figure and the bandage about his arm, concealing the wound he received at Petit-Ivry, revealed his identity to the detectives.

By nine o'clock, when M. Lepine, the Prefect of Police, M. Hamard, the head of the provincial detective service, M. Lescouve, the Public Prosecutor and other officials, were all on the scene. From then until about ten o'clock a brisk fusillade was exchanged between the bandits and the besiegers. Then the firing ceased, and when I arrived in front of the garage the sordid little shed, with its staring notice-boards, stood silent and menacing on its pleasant grass-plot.

The scene at the Carrefour de Fromentin, as the cross-roads at which the garage stands is called, was extraordinary. A file of Republican Guards, on their knees, was ranged along the hedge of a meadow facing the garage, whilst police and guards with levelled rifles might be discerned in the gardens of the houses at the back. Behind every tree for a hundred yards or so along the Avenue de la Republique detective and police, armed with revolvers, were kneeling amongst groups of photographers and cinematograph operators. A block of shops abutting on the cross-roads was held by the police, whilst hundreds of people were looking on from tree tops and the roof and verandahs of the neighbouring houses.

WAGGON OF HAY AS SHIELD.

Some 250 yards from the garage, at the entrance of a little road running at right angles to the Avenue de la Republique, M. Lepine, M. Guichard, and other high officials were conferring as to the best course to adopt to bring the siege to a successful end. For some time no satisfactory solution was forthcoming. It was a young lieutenant of the Republican Guards Fontan by name, who made the best proposal for destroying the nest of bandits. He asked for a handcart and mattresses.

A large wagon, piled high with hay and drawn by a venerable white horse, was backed, right into the line of fire from Bonnot's loophole. A great silence fell on us all as the cart was slowly backed up the road to the rear of the garage, where it came to a halt. At the horse's head was the carter, a Choisy man named Puch, and sheltering behind the hay was Lieutenant Fontan, bearing in his hand two dynamite cartridges and a length of fuse.

The cart stopped; the lieutenant crawled under the wheels and fixed the cartridge. The fuse lighted, the little procession returned unscathed being received with hearty cheers and hand-clapping as it regained the safety of the bye-road. But the fuse went out, and so a second attempt was made.

This time the fuse burned well and, in breathless silence, broken only by the click of the cinematographs, we watched the thin curling puff of smoke, blown hither and thither by the breeze. There was a flash, a puff, a loud report—and when the smoke had drifted clear we saw that an opening had been torn in the back of the shed, near the ground.

A couple of Republican Guards fired at the front of the garage, their bullets passing through the building and out at the other side. Four muffled reports were heard in reply. Had the bandits committed suicide? No one had marked the passage of their bullets, if they had fired on the encircling line.

Some of the detectives rose from their knees and prepared to dash forward "Take care!" rose the immediate cry, "it may only be a ruse!"

The fusillade from road and field recommenced, but no reply came from the bandits' refuge. The bugles of the Republican Guards shrilly sounded the "Cease fire!" and amid the deep silence it was seen that the hay cart was once more to go out on its perilous mission.

THE FINAL EXPLOSION.

This time the plucky lieutenant was going to make no mistake. Taking off his cap and tunic, he knelt down on the

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

The All-India Shia Conference will be held at Patna on the 18th, 19th and 20th October.

Mr. W. Emery Stark, the "happy traveller," has left Colombo and is now on his way to England.

May 14th was the jubilee of the Calcutta High Court. It was constituted by Letters Patent on May 14th, 1862.

A Ceylon planter writes from East Africa that there are excellent prospects in that country on the coast for cocoanut planting.

Sir Patrick Manson is expected in Ceylon next July on a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Bahr, the wife of the sprue specialist.

Mrs. Thorpe, who is wanted in Rangoon on several charges of cheating, returned there by the steamer "Dunera" from the Straits on Wednesday.

During the week ended on May 14th seventy cases of opium were imported into Bombay from Indore. There were no removals from the Government warehouse.

A Rangoon contemporary says that Messrs. Bulloch Bros., of Rangoon, are in correspondence with the Director of Commercial Intelligence, with a view to the development of the mat-making, bag-making, and other industries of the Mawken.

The following will act in the production of "Dolly Reforming Herself," which is to be the first play of the Simla Amateur Dramatic Club:—Mrs. Bingley, Miss Sloggett, Miss Alexander, Mr. "C. Peel," Mr. M. Harrison, Mr. G. Clark, Mr. C. Pearce and Mr. Burden.

Mr. A. W. Coomber, the well-known race horse-trainer and rider, was married recently to Miss Violet Madeline Gore, an Australian lady. The ceremony took place at St. Philip Neri's Church, Pettah, Colombo, where a large number of the bridegroom's friends assembled.

"The law always wants us to accept with great caution the evidence of female witnesses" said an advocate in the Colombo High Court recently in a case in which the principal witnesses for the prosecution were two young ladies and an ayah.

The construction of a portable tramway at a cost of Rs. 50,000 has been sanctioned for the extraction of teak timber in the Gamoan working circle of the Zigon Forest division in Burma. Teak timber of exceptional quality and length is reported to be available in the locality, and the tramway is expected to yield a handsome return on its working.

His Excellency Lord Carmichael, will arrive in Calcutta on July 2nd and will stay in Government House till about the 10th. There will be no functions of any description during His Excellency's visit. About the 11th July, His Excellency will proceed to Dacca returning to Darjeeling via Calcutta in September.

The total number of seizures and deaths from plague in Bengal during the week ending May 4th was 112 and 107 respectively. The distribution was as follows:—Calcutta, 100 attacks and 94 deaths; Howrah (town), 3 attacks and 3 deaths; Howrah (rural), 1 attack and 1 death; and 24-Parganas, 8 attacks and 8 deaths.

Mr. Stephen Wilkinson, who was partly responsible for the production of "The Speckled Band," is arranging to place "The Strange Case of Miss Faulkner" on the Calcutta stage, and is now collecting a cast. The performances will be in aid of local charities, and Calcutta theatre-goers may look forward to seeing something even better than "The Speckled Band."

According to a report to the State Department at Washington by the American Consul in Rangoon the exports from Rangoon to the United States and the Philippine Islands show a large increase for the three months of the current year ending March 31st. The exports to the United States show a big increase in hides and skins, cutch and lace while the principal increase to the Philippine Islands is in rice.

In the course of a lecture delivered by Mr. Claude White on Sikkim and Tibet before the East India Association he said that fossils had been found "showing that the elevated plateaux and mountains were once formed under the sea." Referring to the ruins of the Tatshang Nunnery, 20 miles east of Khamba Jong, he said "they were extremely dirty, and must lead a most dismal existence."

In the United Provinces the Provincial Government have decided to employ a special officer of the Forest Department to examine and report on all existing forest areas outside those already under the management of the forest authorities, and also on all tracts likely to be suitable for afforestation. The enquiry will be an exhaustive one, and will be carried out direct by District officers.

In view of the large number of forged one-hundred rupee notes which have been detected in circulation in Rangoon the Commissioner of Police has had a special man on duty trying to trace the supply to its source. A telegram was received last week from this officer from Amherst in which he stated that he had arrested the forger, two of his assistants, and the owner of the house where they were found, and had seized their plant. The prisoners are said to be Bengalis.

The marriage of the third daughter of the Maharaja of Nashipur to the son of Babu Govindsahai of Bhagalpur took place on Sunday, and was followed by an evening party. His Highness the Nawab Bahadur of Moorshidabad and other members of the Nizamat, the Maharaja of Kasimbazar, Mr. Hamilton, District Magistrate, Mr. Panton, District Judge and all the European ladies and gentlemen and Indians of the station attended.

The British Indian Steam Navigation Company will inaugurate a new service, writes a correspondent from Mergui on April 30th. Captain Wills has brought back the old "Amarapoora" with instructions to run to Tenasserim and to Palaw and Palouk once a week. In preparation for this departure meetings have been held to secure the support of the people of Mergui. Wolfram, tin, coal and rubber are attracting people up the Tenasserim; and, if the service is continued for a couple of years, the run should pay very well.

A few weeks ago "Truth" related how an Indian forest officer was despatched post-haste from Nagpur to a district some hundreds of miles away in compliance with a telegraphic request from the Viceroy that someone should be sent to find sport for two of his Excellency's guests, who were on a shooting expedition. What is represented as the "real story" has now been communicated, but it only differs from "Truth's" version by adding that the officer's expenses were defrayed by the Viceroy or his guests.

At the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Calcutta Tramway Company, held on Wednesday the 24th April in London, Mr. E. C. Morgan, the Chairman said, it would be seen that whilst the gross receipts in 1911 exceeded those of 1910 by £16,000, the expenses had been greater by £8,900 leaving a nett increase in receipts of £8,000. That the analysis of the expenditure under various heads showed that the greater amount spent was spread pretty evenly under the various headings and was due to the larger amount of work done. Further that the number of passengers carried had exceeded those carried in 1910, by nearly three millions, and the number of miles run by about 350,000.

The action of the Luderitz Bay chamber of mines which has decided to import 1,000 Indians for the diamond fields in German South-West Africa owing to the deficiency of local labour may be said to have taken the "Pall Mall Gazette's" breath away, writes a London correspondent. "There is a calmness about this ingenuous disclosure," says our contemporary, "which is touching, and we hope the Government of India will respond by announcing its intention to import a few hundred labourers from Essen for the new steel work in Bengal. Luderitz Bay has one or two things still to learn." That the German colony will be prepared to grant the Indians full rights of citizenship on the expiration of their indentures the "Pall Mall" plainly regards as out of the question.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BOMBAY.

Severe Loss of Cattle Probable.

In the course of his monthly report on relief operations in the Panch Mahals District the Collector says:—

Some funds have been locally raised in Godhra Halol and Jhalod Talukas, and relief is given in the shape of grass, clothes, etc., from this fund. In Jhalod the people have bought 30,000lbs. of grass from the money locally collected, and it is being freely distributed to poor agriculturists and others who cannot afford to get tagai. In Dohad town some communities have arranged to give cooked food to the poor people of the town. Local committees have been formed to manage these funds, and they are carrying on the work very satisfactorily. Some more funds have been received from the Bombay Relief Committee for Halol and Kalol Talukas. Besides a few hundred rupees and some sundry articles were received from the various quarters. These are being distributed among the needy through the aval karkuns circle inspectors and mamlatdars. Occasionally some clothes are sent to works for distribution among the workers. Some members of the Servants of India Society are moving in the direct and are helping the Relief Committees in relieving the destitute from the fund placed at their disposal. Some ladies have also arrived and are visiting works as well as surrounding villages. On the whole, the Bombay Central Famine Relief Committee has up to now advanced a fair amount.

Owing to the great scarcity of fodder supply many have already died or been slaughtered and many poorer animals have been abandoned. Their condition is daily growing worse. Government grass is being freely given to "bona fide" agriculturists. Notwithstanding all our endeavours to save the cattle, many will die because trucks in sufficient number are not available. As it is, the supply at the grass depot in Halol has already run short, and in reply to my request to the General Traffic Manager G. I. P. Railway, to give trucks for the transport of grass purchased on behalf of the Wadia Trustees for the Kalol and Halol cattle kitchens, I am informed that it is not possible to accede to my request. It is only very recently that the B. B. & C. I. Railway have kindly consented to give one special and twenty wagons a week at some stations beyond Dohad to bring the grass purchased by local merchants and others, and arrangements are being made to bring down all the grass which has been lying for so long in the various station yards. At any rate unless the railway companies help us in bringing down all the grass by the 15th or 20th May at the latest, many good cattle will die.

MINOR ESTATES IN BOMBAY.

The following Government resolution passed on the annual reports on the administration of Minors' Estates in the Northern, Central and Southern Divisions and in Sind for the year 1910-11, has been published:—

These reports deal with the administration by executive officers, under certificates of guardianship given by District courts, of minors' estates exclusive of those under the control of the Courts of Wards which have been made the subject of a separate review. In Sind during the course of the last two years the management of most minors' estates, including all the most important, has been transferred from the Collectors and Deputy Commissioners to the Court of Wards, and at the close of the year under review only 14 small estates with a total income of under Rs. 3,000 were under the administration of the heads of districts. In the Presidency proper there were 85 minors' estates under management at the beginning of the year. During the year two new estates came under superintendence, while in nine cases estates were released or their management continued under condition which removed them from the scope of the reports under review. Accordingly the year closed with 78 estates under management, of which 38 are under Talukdari Settlement Officer. The estates in the Dnandanuka Taluka and one estate in Broach suffered considerably in income on account of the damage done to crops by frost. Otherwise the season was a prosperous one, and the collection of Government dues from the estates is recorded as Rs. 58,000 out of a demand of Rs. 61,000. Against this demand the income of the estates from the lands on which the demand was levied was Rs. 1,61,000. The separate details given for fully assessed lands show the income earned was Rs. 26,344, while the Government assessment payable was Rs. 10,871. Income from sources other than land was Rs. 47,000, so that the total income of the year was Rs. 2,08,000. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 1,93,000, of which a sum of Rs. 58,000 already referred to was on account of Government dues while Rs. 32,000 were expended on maintenance and Rs. 27,000 in the discharge of liabilities. The debts shown as payable by all estates at the close of the year amounted to about 4 lakhs as compared with original liabilities of 61-2 lakhs at the dates the estates came under management. Excepting one heavily indebted estate in the Southern Division, the liabilities are mostly on account of the estates in charge of the Talukdary settlement Officer who was handicapped in his debt settlement operations for the year by the character of the season in Gujarat.

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Elysia," May 17.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Elysia" will sail from No. 2 shed Victoria Dock to-day with the following passengers. Medical inspection will take place alongside the vessel at 6-30 p.m. sharp.

TO LONDON.

Mr. J. S. Donald.	Mr. M. B. Tyabjee.
Mr. D. R. Daboo.	Mrs. Tyabjee and child.
Mr. Gaikwad.	Mr. W. Vernon.
Mr. G. Hogshaw.	Infants and nurse.
Mr. D. M. Stewart.	Maj. M. Williamson.
Mr. Sinde.	Mrs. Williamson.
	Miss M. Williamson.

TO GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Cunha Bellem.

TO LIVERPOOL.

Mrs. Arrindale.	Mrs. Johnston, 3 children
Mrs. J. Billioge.	and infant.
Mr. J. A. Balfour.	Mrs. C. Kincaid, child, 2
Mr. E. H. Cheetham.	infants and nurse.
Miss C. Coggsell.	Mrs. G. J. Murray.
Mr. A. M. Clark.	Mr. T. P. Ormerod.
Mrs. Clark.	Mrs. Ormerod.
Mr. Dixon.	Maj. M. A. Ord.
Mrs. Dixon and child.	Miss F. Ross.
Mrs. Godson.	Mrs. Roughton and infant.
Rev. A. D. Green.	Mrs. Smith.
Mrs. Green.	Mr. W. T. Footill.
Miss M. H. Green.	Mrs. M. Vernon.
Mr. E. Harwood.	Mr. C. H. Waller.
Mrs. Harwood.	Mrs. Waller, infant and
Mr. J. Johnston.	nurse.
	Mr. R. B. Whitehead.

THE new floating dock, built by Messrs Swan, Hunter, and Wigham Richardson of Wallsend-on-Tyne, from the designs of Messrs. Clark and Standfield, of London, which is to be stationed at Dover for the docking of submarines, arrived at Sheerness on April 21 from the Tyne, in tow of two private tugs. The dock was berthed at temporary moorings laid off Queenborough Spit by the Commander's Department, Sheerness Dockyard, and will there undergo her official tests before being taken to Dover. The dock has a lifting capacity of 1,500 tons, and although primarily intended for submarines, it will be available when required for docking an ocean-going destroyer. The estimated cost of the dock is £ 23,416. The lifting powers of the dock are to be tested at Sheerness by the docking of the "Viking" torpedo-boat destroyer, which, with the exception of the "Swift," has a greater displacement (1,090 tons) than any torpedo-boat destroyers in the Service. The weight of the "Viking" is more than equivalent to three submarines of the C class.

To feed the multitude which was expected to attend the Cup Final at the Crystal Palace on the 20th April, Messrs J. Lyons and Co. provided 75 rumps of beef, 25 sirloins of beef, 35 ribs of beef, 60 loins of mutton, 80 chines of mutton, 200 fowls, 150 hams, 30 joints of pressed beef, 200 heads of salads, 3,000 lbs. of potatoes, 12,000 sandwiches, 2,500 pork pies, 25,000 pats of butter, 30,000 rolls and bacon, 75,000 slices of bread and butter, 20,000 buns and scones, 6,000 pastries, 40,000 cups of coffee and tea, 1,500 gallons of milk and 1,500 dozen bottles of mineral water exclusive of alcoholic drinks.

DECREASING NERVE FORCE.

How the Weakness may be Completely Restored.

Few conditions are more depressing on the one hand and irritating on the other than those which arise from a gradual failing of nerve force. The unfortunate sufferer feels his strength gradually ebbing away, and is, every day, more conscious that he is less able to perform his allotted task until it seems as if the only course open to him is to resign his office. It is not that he wants relaxation, for he has as little energy for play as for work. The consequence is, he has an ever-increasing tendency to withdraw from society, and that as everyone knows, is the worst possible condition, for any human being to be in. We all need to associate with our kind, that we may brush the cobwebs from our brain and maintain our interest in everything around us.

It is under such conditions that men, and women too, tend to wreck their lives. To combat the feeling of weakness, they fly to alcohol on the one hand or to drugs on the other. The consequence is, that before they know where they are they have become slaves to habits from the thraldom of which they would give anything to escape.

THIS IS THE REASON WHY.

Happily, an easy way exists out of the slavery if it has, unfortunately, been acquired, as well as from the feeling of weakness. This is through the aid of Sanatogen. It is too late in the day to attempt to sing the praises of this preparation, for its reputation is world-wide, and, among doctors, it enjoys the reputation of a health restorative second to none. Indeed, it is not going too far to say that the medical profession throughout the civilised world now looks upon it as a means of restoring health, and even of saving life, when everything else has failed. As a matter of fact, the number of cases in which doctors have placed it on record that, in their unqualified opinion, Sanatogen has saved the life of their patients, may be counted in hundreds if not in thousands.

Seeing how powerful Sanatogen is, and that its power is primarily directed to the nervous system, it is obvious that it must exercise a profound influence for the better in all cases of decreasing nerve force. It is quite easy to understand why this must be so. Every nerve—and all nervous tissue—needs a certain amount of phosphorus to maintain its condition of health. When this phosphorus is used up too rapidly, through the individual making too great overdrafts on it, a feeling of nerve weakness is established. To overcome this weakness the phosphorus must be restored to its original quantity. The situation is precisely comparable with a man overdrawing his account at the bank. Before he can use his bank again he must make good the overdraft.

REMARKABLE MEDICAL OPINIONS.

Nothing restores the overdraft of phosphorus to the nervous system so rapidly or so easily as Sanatogen. The reason is that the phosphorus it contains is in the same form as is found in the brain and nervous system, and it is chemically combined with the nitrogenous or body-building portion of pure milk, which experience and many experiments have proved is the best possible substance for the purpose.

Sanatogen's power as a nerve tonic has been attested by many of the most distinguished men in the world. In this connection the following analysis of Sir Charles A. Cameron, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health and Public Analyst, Dublin, writes:—"I have arrived at the conclusion that Sanatogen is a substance of the highest nutritive value, containing, as it does, a large amount, relatively speaking, of organic phosphorus—that is, phosphorus which is offered to the tissues in exactly the form in which it can be easily absorbed. It is an excellent nerve food."

Dr. Andrew Wilson, that distinguished medical writer who was, himself, restored to complete health by Sanatogen, has also written:—"Sanatogen will be found an excellent remedy in all 'run down' states of the system. The overworked man or woman will benefit from its use, provided it be taken regularly. Its advantage over the ordinary tonics, ranging from iron and quinine to arsenic and strychnine, is that its use does not derange digestion but, contrariwise, assists enfeebled appetite. It repairs the wear and tear of the most vital parts of our frames and, above all, it gives to brain and nerve their essential food in precisely the form in which they are capable of readily receiving and assimilating it."

Sanatogen can be obtained at all chemists and bazaars.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 16.

Yesterday's storm in South-west Bengal died away inland, and a new disturbance is forming at the head of the Bay thereby preventing the extension of rainfall up the Gangetic plain. In Lower Burma, the rainfall has been moderate to heavy, but in Upper Burma only a few falls occurred. In Assam and South-east Bengal, rainfall has been fairly general; elsewhere the weather has been practically dry. Temperature is still high in North-west and Central India, Jacobabad reporting 126 degrees, the highest temperature recorded in May. Strong dry winds accordingly prevail over Rajputana and central parts of the country.

Tavoy, Bassein, Thayetmyo, Minbu, Yamethin each report one inch of rain; Moulmein, Myitkiyama each three inches; Kyaukpyu two inches; Akyab six inches; Sibsagar three inches; Cox's Bazar and Barisal each two inches, and Chittagong and Kokaikanal each one inch of rain.

Forecast: No change except that thunderstorms may begin in the North-west.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16th OF MAY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 16th May, 1912, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are lightly clouded in the extreme north and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect at Jhansi and normal or in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is above normal except at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature is in excess in Upper Sind and Rajputana; Jacobabad reports a maximum in the shade of 126·1 F., which is the highest temperature ever recorded at this station.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch records 0·10" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded on the west Kathiawar Coast and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Maximum temperature is normal at the coast stations and in excess over the rest of the division; the minimum is also above normal in west Central India.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Both day and night temperatures are in excess.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess except at Poona and Belgaum; night temperature is also above normal in Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Moderate rain has again fallen at Colombo; over the rest of the reporting area, rainfall has been insignificant. Seas have become smooth at Colombo.

Local rain is likely in Malabar, and a few thunder or dust-storms are possible in the east Central and the United Provinces and in Mysore.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

It is announced that, in celebration of the completion and opening of the Panama Canal, it is proposed to hold a Panama-Pacific International Exposition at San Francisco in 1915.

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

A season of French plays, under the direction of Mr. Vaughan Grey and Mr. Leonard Henslowe, was to have opened on May 1st, at the Little Theatre with M. Gabriel Trarieux's comedy in three acts, "Un Soir," originally produced with some success at the Odeon in Paris in the October of 1910. One of the principal subsequent productions announced was "La Rampe," by Baron Henri de Rothschild, who was said to be coming to London to superintend personally the rehearsals. MM. Hennequin and Mitchell's "Aime des Femmes," one of last year's success at the Palais Royal, was also promised, with M. le Gallo in his original port. The programme is to be changed twice a week; and a journal, called "The French Theatre Gazette," edited by Mr. Henslowe, is to be published in connection with the enterprise and "will contain items of interest by and concerning the visiting artists."

In connection with a tour which his daughter, Miss Estelle Stead (with whom there will be deep sympathy in her bereavement), was proposing to take through Germany with a company of her own acting Shakspeare's plays, I made the acquaintance of the late Mr. Stead, a couple of years ago, and had more than one long conversation with him, says a correspondent in the "Pall Mall." Until I met him I had disliked him: he seemed to be identified with so many public movements of a sentimental mawkish and generally detestable kind. After I had met him I certainly disliked him no longer, for he turned out to be one of the most fascinating of personalities and enthralling of conversationalists, and he was obviously sincere in everything he said. He seemed a man who could love and also one who could hate; and any one who had looked much at his mouth must have felt that he would be better to know as a friend than as an enemy. One could listen to him talking for hours, and he knew it, and talked accordingly. And wild as were many of the things he said, one felt that he meant them. So far as the English Stage was concerned, he did not seem to take much serious interest in it; but he could wax enormously eloquent on the religious duty of acting Shakspeare's plays as much as possible, and acting them intelligently and reverentially.

If it can be judged from the instalment in the issue of the 18th April, a very useful series of articles is appearing in "The New Age" under the title. "Present-day Criticism." They are unsigned and as often happens, their Olympian anonymity adds to their weight. Here are a few extracts from the article in the current number:—

One secret cause of feebleness among young artists is their neglect of solitude and meditation.

Not the least of literary plagues is the mania for originality.

To be seen dining with a bad writer should ruin a critic's reputation.

Mediocrity is not a product to treat with indifference, but to destroy wherever possible.

Person who maintain that the seat of art is above morality are windbags.

All these are highly desirable remarks, and a dramatic critic should be glad to add the words "or a bad actor" after the word "writer" in the third aphorism. Schumann had a way of putting valuable truths into short paragraphs in the way of the "New Age" writer, and they remain to this day among the golden things in the musician's commonplace book.

"Much Ado About Nothing" is to be seen in London again next season, for Mr. Matheson Lang and Miss Hutin Britton have chosen it to open with in the spring. They purpose giving us a fine production, most of which is already complete, and is being used in India, where they are completing a five months' tour of splendid success. Apropos of Mr. Matheson Lang and "Much Ado About Nothing," there is a quaint story told which is delightfully typical of Ellen Terry and her ever kindly heart. One night when Mr. Lang was playing "Benedick" with her at the Imperial, he came on the stage to find everyone whispering in corners, which immediately ceased on his approach. Then Miss Terry came rushing up, late as usual, and grasping him by the arm whispered, "don't tell Lang," as she rushed on the stage. He had to follow, perplexed to a degree. The cause of her anxiety was soon explained as there in a box sat the great Sir Henry himself, and Miss Terry, generous as ever, had tried to spare the young actor the nerve-wracking knowledge of the great man's presence.

There is amazing freshness about "Education de Prince" revived, after twelve years, at the Paris Vaudeville. This long sleep has not dimmed its irony or its humour—humour of the Parisian sort, light as gossamer, harmless as summer lightning, though just as alarming to certain minds. And Jeanne Granier has kept alive the wonderful "Balkanic" accent which rejoiced the Parisians in 1900, and still rejoices them. As the Queen "in partibus" of Selistria she is "impayable." To hear her say: "Cette Chochotte!" in designating the unconventional Montmartrois acquaintance of her stepson, is unforgettable. It reveals in a flash her own whimsical personality and that of Chochotte at the same moment. The years rest gracefully on Jeanne Gramier, perfect artist that she is. Her Queen has become richer and more mature with the same nerve and the same spirit of fun. And Maurice Donney's sallies (this was before he became an Immortal and wrote for the Comedie Francaise) show what a bright and nimble wit he is. His fine comedy will live as a delightful mixture of satire, bonhomie, and sentiment when more pretentious works have disappeared. Future generations will speak of "Education de Prince" and "Le Roi" as plays typical of the best of their time. Both are untranslatable into English. "Seeing Life" the play might also have been called, and the young prince sees life more than his royal stepmother anticipated. But it is less, perhaps, his education than hers, for she makes astonishing discoveries at the hands of the tutor, admirably played by Dax, whilst Becman is the prince. If the Queen is half portrait, half caricature, one of those noble personages whose temperament and curiosity have filled the chronicles with surprising details, the tender natural note is not wanting from the Prince and his lady love. This latter young person is very prettily outlined by Mlle. Gaby Marcy, a young actress who is rapidly coming to the front.

Mme. Lydia Yavorska revived Mr. Teixeira de Mattos' version of Zola's "Therese Raquin" at the Court Theatre on April 23, for the first of a series of four matinees. Among those present in the audience was Mr. J. T. Grein, the manager and leading spirit of the Independent Theatre, which first introduced the plays of Ibsen and Mr. Shaw to London more than twenty years ago. This very "Therese Raquin" was one of the first productions of that institution; and in an interval Mr. Grein informed us that Mrs. Theodore Wright and Mr. H. de Lange were the original Mme. Raquin and Grivet. They played these parts again, and played them exceedingly well. Indeed, Mrs. Wright's acting was the artistic success of the play. She gave us a complete impersonation; and in the last act, as the dumb, paralysed old woman, the living sepulchre of a dread secret, succeeded in sending quite a notable series of thrills through the house. Of the newcomers, one who interested us a good deal was Mr. Frank Collins, who played the part of the genial old friend of the Raquin family, Michaud. We have seen this actor once or twice before, and have always found him worth watching and worth listening to. His by-play and facial expression in the second act, during a game of dominoes, while the girl Suzanne was telling her first story of the Blue Prince to Therese at the other side of the room, were quite unusually graphic. Mr. Edmond Breon, as the nerveless, luckless Camille, also gave a sincere little study. In the part of Suzanne Miss Beatrice Ainley made, we believe, a first appearance on the stage. She would have done well to defer her debut until she had learned to speak a little more distinctly, and not to become almost entirely inaudible at the end of every second sentence. Suzanne and her Blue Prince are supposed to supply the one note of poetry in a sordid play. On this occasion her impersonator's immature performance only added boredom to gloom.

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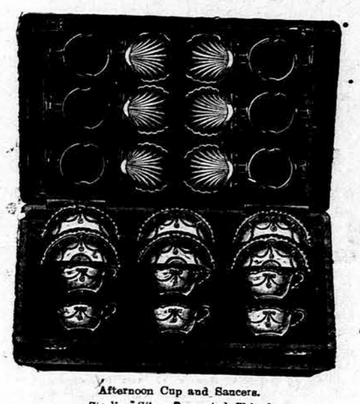

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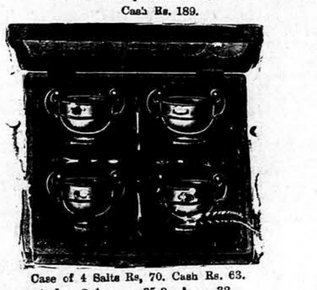

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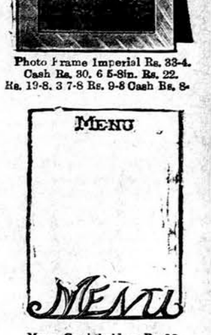

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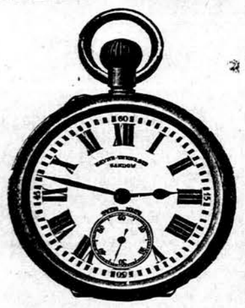

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Bombay, 14th Feoruary 1910.

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